TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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RAILROAD WAGES AND RATES TO BE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE BEFORE NEW CONGRESS

U. S. TO INSIST UPON RIGHTS WON IN WAR

No Recession From Stand With Reference to Yap, Secretary of State Hughes Indicates.

In the first week of his administration, President Harding has created a distinctly favorable impression.

It is an impression that vigor, independence, prompt decision and friendly assurance are to characterize the foreign relations of the United States under his direction and that the treatment of domestic problems will be sane, intelligent and effective.

That wiggling and wobbling have been supplanted by firmness in international policies is seen in the declaration that the United States government will insist on maintaining the rights which it secured as an associate of the allies in the great war, refusing to recede from its position with reference to the island of Yap and other matters involved in the peace settlement merely because it has declined to become a member of the league of nations.

Secretary of State Hughes' declaration that the United States will maintain the stand that it is entitled to equal consideration with other allied nations in the determining of all issues growing out of the war, is accepted as reflecting not only the view of President Harding but the overwhelming sentiment of the people.

The same firm quality was seen in the identical notes which suddenly ended the hostilities between Panama and Costa Rica and gave promise of what Mexico must expect if she desires to restore friendly relations with this country.

At the same time, President Harding has shown his anxiety to prove his desire that good will and friendly co-operation shall govern all Pan-American relations in urging the senate to ratify the Colombian treaty.

It is the quick and comprehensive grasp, however, with which the new chief executive and his cabinet have set about the solution of domestic problems which has most favorably impressed Washington observers.

By side-tracking patronage matters and outlining an aggressive program for reorganizing the government departments on an efficiency basis, they have remonstrated the seriousness with which they have undertaken the redemption of Republican campaign promises.

No less striking is the promptness with which the job of revising the revenue and tariff laws at the coming extraordinary session of congress and framing other legislation designed to restore business prosperity has been taken up.

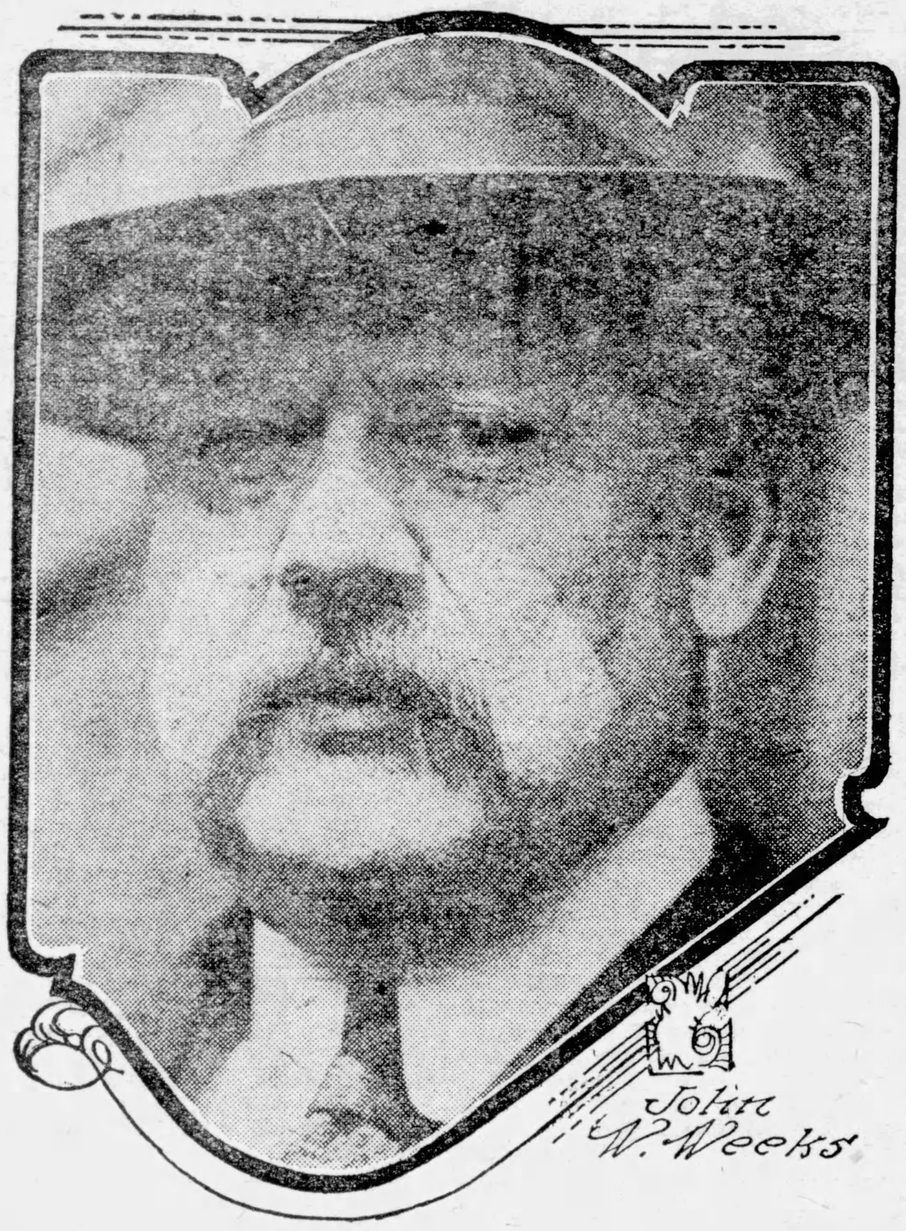
In the remaining three weeks or so before congress reconvenes it is expected that a definite constructive program will have been worked out.

Despite the disappointment which the Harding policy of patronage delay has caused the army of job seekers and professional politicians, it has been received with general popular satisfaction.

The feeling prevails that it is vastly more important that the grave responsibilities confronting the new government should be met with sound policies than that the Democratic officeholders should be supplanted immediately by Republicans.

Such important positions as have been filled by Harding appointees, it is agreed, have been filled with a view to qualifications for government service rather than political expediency. They are held as presaging a high standard in the administration personnel. All in all it may be said that President Harding thus far has vindicated the public confidence that he would make good.

Takes Baker's Job



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JOHN W. WEEKS of Massachusetts is the new secretary of war, being appointed by President Harding to succeed Newton D. Baker.

Secretary Weeks served in both the lower house of congress and the senate. He is a banker, was born in Lancaster, N. H., and is 60 years old. He graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis and served as a midshipman for several years. In 1916 he was candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, receiving 105 votes in the convention.

This Paper Prints in This Issue—

BIG FOREIGN and domestic news that is of chief interest right now. In Russia the soviet government is having its troubles since the revolution centering around Petrograd began. There are some who think the revolt will develop to the extent that soviet rule is doomed. In Germany there has been no friction as the allied forces have taken over additional cities and extended the zone of occupation in order to seize the customs houses and help pay the reparations.

Another railroad controversy is confronting this nation as the result of the opening of the drive by the railroads to cut wages of their workers. The movement to reduce pay is in full swing and the wage issue is considered the most important problem that will come up before congress in its first session in April.

"The farm bureau has given the farmer friends and co-workers in every state in the union," says A. P. Sandles, editor of The Blade Rural Welfare page. Readers should not miss this page as many things of interest to rural dwellers appear there every week.

European relations will have to take a back seat until home affairs are taken care of by the Harding administration. President Harding has conferred with scores of men since his inauguration, but the talk has been concerned chiefly with domestic affairs and not foreign.

Do not fail to read The Blade's feature department on Page Five. This week an interesting story by Jack Warwick of President Harding's mother appears. Other features are News From the Capital and Edgar Guest's poetry.

President Harding has ignored the spoils system in his political appointments and many Democrats are being kept in office. Two Democrats holding important jobs successfully were reappointed last week. He insists that such changes as are made must be based on merit with political considerations subordinated.

R. R. SYSTEMS ASK SLASH IN WAGE SCALES

Prevention of Tieup in Transportation Is Most Important Task Confronting Country at Present.

REPUBLICAN leaders are convinced that the most important problem that will confront the special session of the new congress in April will be the railroad wage and rate issue. A general move by the nation's railroads to cut wartime wage scales is now in full swing.

The railroad question, in the judgment of many leaders, is likely to take precedence even over tariff and taxation legislation, for there is grave fear that unless it is settled the country may be plunged into a nation-wide rail strike. The best thought is that a strike is improbable, but a general transportation tieup is one of the possibilities unless congress can find a legislative cure for existing conditions.

With the great trunk lines east and west declaring that they cannot operate with profit under existing wage scales and rates and the chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods maintaining that the men cannot accept a reduction of wages because the price of commodities which they have to purchase have not fallen, the situation approaches a deadlock.

As a feature of the consideration of the question by congress, it is expected that there will be renewed agitation for government ownership of the roads or control under the Plumb plan. The present administration is firmly opposed to anything of this kind. This opposition extends from the President, through the cabinet and into congress, where the overwhelming Republican majority is expected to forestall action of this kind. The Republican platform opposed government operation in the most outspoken manner.

Congress will go into the relation between increased wages and earnings and consider the extent to which overhead charges may be too high and how much the increased price of materials affect conditions.

Following the lead of several lines which earlier had announced cuts, the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads in the east, and virtually every railroad in the west, announced proposed wage reduction last week.

The plans, as announced, affect only unskilled and semi-skilled labor. Men engaged in the actual operation of trains, telegraphers and station agents are not included.

The New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford, whose reduction announcements included men in 85 classes of labor, were expected to open negotiations with their men soon. Arrangements for early conferences also were reported being made by the Santa Fe, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Great Western, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago & Northwestern, all with headquarters at Chicago.

A plan to carry out proposed wage reductions announced by the Pennsylvania road was reported from Philadelphia to be in the making by executives of the road. The Philadelphia and Reading railroad called a conference with unskilled employes for March 15.

The New York Central announced its proposed reductions would become effective April 16, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford cut will be effective of April 15. Twelve subsidiary lines of the New York Central will follow its lead, it was reported.

Reductions were accompanied in most cases throughout the country with a statement that "changed conditions necessitate changed wage scales." All reductions are based on the federal labor board's awards of last July, when a $600,000,000 increase was granted to 1,800,000 workers. These increases favored for the most part, unskilled and semi-skilled labor.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

SOMETHING is going on in Russia—something violent and vital to the future of that distressed country. But reliable details, as always, are lacking. Piecing together the various reports that cover a week, eliminating that which is conflicting, there remains one outstanding fact. It is that bolshevism and sovietism are being kept mighty busy. The elements against the destroying isms are not all united, but they are determined.

Lenine and Trotzky have done well in holding on to power. Organized armies, commanded by good soldiers, have been overcome by the leaders and the rabble which they armed and held together. Now comes a new danger to the usurpers. The proletariat, for whom sovietism was to have provided a sort of heaven on earth, have risen against the oppressors. The "beneficiaries" of sovietism have found themselves in a worse state than in the old days under czarism. They are trying hard to overthrow those who have made their condition worse instead of better. Sovietism brings the stomach in too close proximity to the backbone. The kind of government that keeps men hungry from one year to the next cannot be expected to exist indefinitely.

The System Is Doomed.

There is nothing in the Lenine and Trotzky system to justify its prolonged existence. It does not recognize God or the Christianity the world has known for two thousand years. It is neither representative nor democratic. It is not a government by the consent of the governed, such as we know in this republic. It is a government of the minority for the minority by the minority. And it has dragged its slimy length along through months and months because the minority has had possession of the guns.

With the very people from whom it got its power turning against it, the system is doomed. The upper classes, all shades and blendings of the middle classes and the entire agricultural class have been against bolshevism from the beginning. Now the proletariat, the "privileged class" under the precious system is turning against it. The overthrow may not come at once, but it is coming. If the men who have despoiled the country are smart they will have their loot gathered together and cached ready for flight.

Workingmen Exploited.

Nowhere, under no system, have workingmen been so shamelessly exploited as in Russia, under Lenine and Trotzky. They were ripe for it when the revolution upset czarism. The exploiters took advantage of the situation. Ostensibly ruling in behalf of the workingmen, they have established a powerful bureaucracy, an irresponsible despotism that rules for the rulers alone. Trades unions have been abolished; the individual and collective rights of labor have been ignored, and protests have been answered by cruel and arbitrary punishment. Protesting laboring men, instead of getting what they wanted when they wanted it, have received what they didn't want where they didn't want it.

Under sovietism the laboring man of Russia has become a slave. The fear of an army has been put into his soul, and he dare not raise his voice against the oppression. The only privileged class in Russia now belongs to Trotzky's army. It is this army that must be overthrown for the good of Russia and for the good of the whole world. Can it be done? The task is not hopeless. If all the elements that are opposed to the system can be united they can put an end to Lenine and Trotzky and all who share in the benefits of their evil government.

Summer May Bring Changes.

Something surely is going on in Russia. The coming summer may bring the downfall of sovietism. In any event it will probably be kept so busy in its own festering spot that it cannot spread and contaminate the rest of the world.

It is said that Kerensky, the man and real workingman who succeeded to temporary power following the upset of the czar's government, is on his way back to Russia. If this is true he must smell a mouse. He must have assurances that the present government is in danger. Otherwise he would not dare to go back.

Incidentally, it may be recorded here that thousands of former titled Russians are doing the work of servants in Warsaw. The world, however, has no great sympathy for them. It is not for them particularly that it is hoped some form of decent government may be established in the country from which they are driven. It won't hurt them to peel potatoes. Work is good for anybody who is physically able to perform it.

It is for the millions of starving and distressed back in the rich but despoiled nation there is greatest sympathy. May the summer bring them new hope.

HARDING PUTS HOME AFFAIRS OF U. S. FIRST

New National Administration Going Slow in Deciding on American Policy in Europe.

There are unmistakable signs that the new administration is going to proceed slowly and with extreme caution in straightening out the kinks in our European relations.

The allied occupation of German territory and the tide of revolution which, for the first time in three years, bids fair to engulf soviet Russia are two situations that are being closely watched by the administration. But they are being scrutinized more against the time when American policies must be formulated than with any idea of taking steps immediately.

In the short time that he has been in the White House, President Harding has conferred with scores of men in high public and business life, but the overwhelming burden of his talk has concerned conditions at home and not abroad. With only two men—Secretary of State Hughes and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge—has he discussed international affairs, and even with these the conversation is described as "general" in character.

America First.

Those in confidence of the new President said that this was in keeping with the promise often made by Senator Harding during the campaign that if elected he would adopt a policy of "putting our own house in order first" before attempting to cross either the Atlantic or Pacific.

The Panama-Costa Rica controversy, so far as is known, is the only international issue to which the new administration has given serious attention and this is so close to home that it is considered practically a domestic issue.

President Harding is more or less committed to the recall of American troops from the Rhine as soon as that is found practicable.

The allied advance into German territory, however, has altered the aspect of this problem materially, and if there had been any intention on the part of the new administration of immediately returning these troops, it is now considered virtually certain that such intention will not be carried out for the present at least.

To call for the return of the troops now might result in embarassing England, France and Belgium and would certainly be construed in Germany as widening the crack which admittedly exists between the policies of this government and the allies. While the new administration may differ greatly with the allies on questions of policy, there is no disposition to advertise that fact to our late enemy.

The same situation exists to a great extent in the proposed passage of the Knox resolution, declaring a state of peace with Germany. Following the example of their candidate, Republican speakers during the campaign told their audiences that if the Republican ticket were elected, there would peace with Germany "as a Republican congress could pass such a measure for a Republican executive to sign."

Peace Is Problem.

Whether this resolution will be presented and urged for immediate passage when the new congress assembles early in April appeared problematical. A good many senators and others feel that it would be unbecoming for the United States formally to declare peace with Germany while the allies were engaged in military maneuvers to compel Germany to fulfill the terms of their peace. Republican leaders are hopeful that the situation will clarify itself before the 67th congress assembles.

In any event, there is going to be no hurrying the European problem. Taxation and tariff and other domestic affairs are going to occupy the attention of the new administration almost exclusively at first, regardless of European matters.

Secretary of State Hughes is engaged in studying and collating the state department's material on he European situation. When this is completed and studied with the chief executive, policies will begin to appear. But there is to be no hurry.

Realtors Join Job Seekers in Making Assault on Cabinet

Job seekers besieging new cabinet officers were joined by a battalion of real estate men, all eager to provide nice, comfortable Washington homes for the newcomers. Three of them honored Secretary Mellon at the treasury, armed with pretty pictures of homes they thought he would like to buy, running from $100,000, up. He didn't buy.

The Message

American Warns Porto Ricans to Stop Propaganda

Warning against independence propaganda in political campaigns and in newspapers coupled with expressions of anti-American sentiment was given the people of Porto Rico in a letter to President Barcelo of the Porto Rican senate from Horace M. Towner, chairman of the committee on insular affairs of the United States congress. Mr. Towner's letter was in acknowledgement of recent cablegrams of greeting from the Porto Rican legislature and was made public by Mr. Barcelo.

"Friends of Porto Rico," it said, "will find it difficult to help the island if this propaganda is continued.

"I sincerely hope, therefore, the dominant (Unionist) party of the island will make clear its policy, so that it cannot be claimed that it has for its program and purpose the separation of Porto Rico from the United States. It this is done clearly, without ambiguity and without reservation, it will make it much easier for your friends to help you, both politically and economically."

UTAH SENATORS OPPOSE NATIONAL GUARD FUNDS

Utah lost its national guard when the Utah senate struck from the state budget the appropriation to maintain the soldiery and armories of that organization.

The government recently sent to Utah artillery and other equipment valued at nearly $1,000,000 with the understanding that the state would co-operate in the establishment and maintenance of its unit of the national army in the Ninth army corps area. Unless the senate reconsiders its action the guard has already ceased to exist in Utah, says State Adjutant General W. G. Williams.

TREATY WITH COLOMBIA TO BE CONTESTED

Senate Will Vote on Pact Some Time in April, Testing the Administration's Power.

The first test of the Harding administration's power to get favorable congressional action upon measures bearing the seal of presidential approval, will come when the senate votes upon ratification of the disputed Colombian treaty.

The senate in executive session recently agreed to vote upon ratification of the treaty at 4 p. m. of the eighth calendar day after the convening of the special session to be called by President Harding. The date of the special session has not been announced, but April 11 is the day most discussed.

Close observers of the situation in the senate are satisfied that the administration will be able to muster enough votes to ratify the treaty. It is agreed, however, that there will be protracted debate and a bitter struggle. Senators Johnson, Borah, Lenroot, Kenyon, Kellogg and others have declared that they will resist ratification to the end. The power of the administration to swing votes is tremendous, however, and it is believed that most of the new senators will vote for ratification.

Senators opposing the treaty, which would give Colombia $25,000,000 in five annual installments from the United States treasury, say that the treaty in substance at least would place the United States in the position of admitting that it incited the secession of Colombia and Panama.

In this connection Senator Johnson, who opposes the treaty, declared that a friendship purchased at the cost of $25,000,000 is not worth having. The Californian points out that a report on the treaty made by a subcommittee of the foreign relations committee on March 14, 1917, and signed by Senators Lodge, Borah, McCumber and Brandegee opposed the payment of any money to Colombia for territory used in the creation of the Panama canal zone. Senators Lodge and Brandegee are now advocating ratification of the pact.

Wilson Spends $114,724.915

Former President Wilson spent but $114,742,915.50 of the $150,000,000 alloted to him by congress for war purposes, it was shown in the accounting which he rendered to congress.

HARDING PICKS DEMS TO FILL SOME POSTS

President Ignores Spoils System, Reappoints Men of Proved Efficiency Named by Wilson.

President Harding's patronage policy is disappointing to the spoilsmen and professional job seekers, but vastly pleasing to both Republicans and Democrats who are wishing him a successful administration from the standpoint of the public welfare.

Not only is the new president refusing to be rushed off his feet by Republican politicians who demand that all Democratic officeholders be supplanted at once by deserving Republicans, but he is actually appointing Democrats to important posts, including a number of Wilson appointees.

This was strikingly demonstrated in the nominations sent from the White House for confirmation last week. In the list were the names of four Wilson appointees. Of these, Mark W. Potter of New York to be member of the interstate commerce commission at $12,000 a year, and E. Lester Jones of Virginia to be director of the coast and geodetic survey, at $5,000, are Democrats. President Harding reappointed them. The other two are William S. Culbertson of Kansas, reappointed member of the federal tariff commission at $7,500, and William H. Joyce of Los Angeles, reappointed member of the federal farm loan board at $10,000 a year. Both are Republicans.

No Narrow Partisanship.

These appointments, as well as that of D. R. Crissinger, a Marion Democrat, to be comptroller of the curency at $5,000, are regarded as demonstrating that Harding is no narrow partisan in the matter of choosing men for important places in the government service.

They are taken as revealing him as a man of broad ideas and unwilling to sacrifice the public interest to the exigencies of partisan advantage.

All of the four Wilson men reappointed have made good and are considered as highly efficient public officials. There were scores of applicants for their places, but President Harding, after carefully going over the situation, decided to retain them.

President Harding intends to go slow in the matter of supplanting Democratic incumbents with Republicans and his example will be followed by all of the great departments' heads. Such changes as are made, he insists, must be based on merit, and political considerations subordinated.

Coupled with the prospective Harding policy of refusing to restore the spoils system in the appointment of new postmasters, but modifying the Wilson executive order to provide for their appointment by examination, the recent appointments are considered highly significant.

Senate Confirms Some.

Nominations confirmed by the senate were: D. R. Crissinger of Marion, to be comptroller of the currency; Fred Morris Dearing of Missouri, to be assistant secretary of state; Elmer D. Ball, reappointed assistant secretary of agriculture; William J. Ceavelle of Boston, to be United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts; Captain Charles B. McVey, Jr., to be chief of the navy bureau of ordnance with the rank of rear admiral.

Former Representative John J. Esch of Wisconsin was nominated to the interstate commerce commission and reported favorably by the senate interstate commerce committee but final action was not taken. It was said that opposition might develop to Mr. Esch on the part of Senator LaFollette, Wisconsin.

Others Nominated.

Other nominations sent to the senate but not acted on included: Thomas O. Marvin of Massachusetts, to the tariff commission; Walter Lyon of Pittsburgh and former lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, to be United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, and Clarence C. Chase of New Mexico to be collector of customs for district 24.

Colonel Gustave Lukesh was nominated for membership on the Mississippi river commission; Chaplain John T. Thomas Axton to be chief of chaplains of the army with the rank of colonel, and Medical Director Edward K. Stitt, to be surgeon general of the navy.

President Harding named Thomas W. Miller, former member of congress from Delaware, as alien property custodian. Mr. Miller was connected with the speakers bureau of the Republican national committee during the campaign. He was in the army during the world war and has been prominently identified with the American Legion.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

ALTHOUGH Costa Rica has accepted the White award as a basis of peace with Panama, the government of the latter country informed the American government in a note to the state department that it refused to do so. Panama agrees to the retirement of its troops from Coto but will keep civil and police authorities there.

The seventy-second biennial session of the Indian general assembly came to a close on March 8 when the house adjourned sine die. The session began last Jan. 6.

Chinese numbering 860 lost their lives when the British steamship Hong Ho was wrecked near Swatow. It was en route from Singapore to Amoy with 1,100 Chinese aboard. A British destroyer and cruiser rescued 250.

President Harding met with his cabinet for the first time on March 8. Vice-president Coolidge was present, an innovation. He was given a seat at the end of the cabinet table, facing the President.

The Pennsylvania railroad has been authorized by the interstate commerce commission to issue $60,000,000 of 15-year 6½ per cent gold bonds, part of which will be used to purchase the capital stock of two other railroads.

Dr. C. E. Sawyer of Marion, Ohio, President Harding's personal physician, has been made a brigadier general in the army medical corps. He was in the medical reserve corps during the war, and was transferred back to active service.

Approximately 10,000 garment workers in misses' and children's dress factories in New York went on strike last week. Union officials said the strike had been called for the purpose of establishing minimum wage scales, regaining the wage rates in force before the recent reductions and forcing the entire industry to recognize the union and sign agreements.

Beer of alcoholic content intended for medical use will be made by a number of Boston beverage manufacturers as soon as permits to do so are issued by federal prohibition authorities under a recent ruling of former Attorney General Palmer.

IT was stated at the French foreign office in Paris last week that negotiations were under way between the French embassy in Washington and the state departmnt in an effort to induce President Harding to favor acceptance of a modified league of nations. Administration officials at Washington withheld comment.

Information reached Mexico City recently that Francisco Villa, the former bandit leader, was seriously ill of pneumonia.

Following instructions from Washington, officials of the United States embassy at Paris are weeding out many foreign employes, some of whom held important posts. Four British and French stenographers and secretaries and two English code experts were dismissed.

In his first formal message sent to the senate President Harding asked ratification of the long pending treaty with Colombia. The senate then went into executive session.

The Bender bill, requiring the removal of screens from the front of all poolrooms and soft drink establishments so as to permit an unobstructed view of the interior from the outside, has passed both houses of the Ohio legislature.

Completion of the present session of the Ohio legislature by April 1 is contemplated by the leaders. An effort will be made to speed up legislative work.

Formal notice of the severance of relations between the American Federation of Labor and the International Federation of Trades unions has been dispatched to the International's headquarters at Amsterdam. The action followed the adoption by the world organization of resolutions in support of the soviet regime in Russia.

While attempting to slide to a landing field from a 2,000-foot altitude, Walter C. Reams of Perfection, Mich., a flying cadet at Kelly field, Texas, was killed.

Teh first boy born at sea and named for President Harding reached America on the steamer Santa Marta, on which he made his appearnce inauguration day.

PRESIDENT HARDING has appointed D. R. Crissinger of Marion, Ohio, as comptroller of the currency. Crissinger succeeds John Skelton Williams, who resigned two days before the Harding administration began. He is a lawyer and banker and a lifelong friend of Harding.

Four men, who had incurred the displeasure of the Sinn Fein, were killed recently near Belfast, Ireland. It is stated they were accused of giving information to the police.

Princess Anastasia of Greece, formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds, has been seriously ill following an operation.

Sir Robert Borden, former premier of Canada, has declined an invitation of the council of the league of nations to become a member of the proposed committee which will consider and reach upon amendments to the covenant of the league.

Order was restored by national guard troops in Springfield, Ohio, after the race riots staged there last week following the assault upon an 11-year-old white girl by a negro.

Average grade plow lands in the United States were valued at $83.78 an acre as compared to $90.01 an acre a year ago, the department of agriculture has announced.

Woodrow Wilson rounded out the first week of his return to private life with a private dinner at which Bernard Baruch and Norman H. Davis, former under secretary of state, were guests.

Six prisoners, convicted of complicity with the killing of British intelligence officers and members of the crown forces in Ireland, have been executed, the men being hanged in pairs at intervals of an hour.

Secretary of Labor Davis is preparing for a conference between packers and their employes to attempt mediation of the difficulties which threaten a strike in the packing industry. Workers protested against wage reductions, but decided to go to work under the reduced scale pending outcome of mediation plans.

THE STOWMARKET MYSTERY

By Louis Tracy

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Continued from Last Week

"Personally, I know no one in Ipswich. I have only visited the town twice, during an Assize week. It has come to my knowledge that you gave the police some information with reference to a Japanese weapon which figured in a noted crime, and I have ventured to come here to ask you for additional details."

Mrs. Jiro heaved a great sigh of relief.

"My gracious!" she cried, "you did startle me. I can't bear to hear the name of Ipswich nowadays. I was married from there."

"Indeed!" said Brett, with polite interest.

"Yes; and my people are always hunting me up and making a row because I married Mr. Jiro. Sometimes they make me that ill that I feel half inclined to go with him to Japan. He is always worrying me to leave London, but the more I hear about Japan the less I fancy it."

"Ah, my own little gan—" broke in her husband.

"There you go again," she snapped. "Calling me a gan—a goose, indeed! Now, Mr. Brett, how would you like to be called a wild goose?"

"I have often deserved it," he said.

"You do not understand," chirped Jiro. "In Japan the goose is beautiful, elegant. It flies fast like a white spilit."

His English was almost perfect, but in words containing a rolled "r" he often substituted an "l."

"I understand enough to keep away from Japan, a place where they have an earthquake every five minutes, and people live in paper houses. Besides, look at the size of your women-folk. Just imagine me, Mr. Brett, walking about among those little dolls, like a turkey among tom-tits."

"We give fat people much admilation," said Jiro.

"Nummie, I do hate the word fat. I can't help being tall and well developed; but it is only short women who become fat."

She hissed the word venomously, as if she possessed the scorpion's fabled power to sting herself. Evidently Mrs. Jiro dreaded corpulence more than earthquakes.

Brett had never previously met such a strangely assorted couple. He would willingly have prolonged his visit for mere amusement, but he was compelled to return to the cause of his presence. Unless he asked direct questions he would make no progress. He took from his notebook the drawing made in the Black Museum, and handed it to the Japanese, saying:

"Would you mind telling me the meaning of that?"

Jiro screwed his queer little eyes upon the scrawling characters. The methods of writing in the Far East, being pictorial and inexact, require scrutiny of the context before a given sentence can be correctly interpreted.

The little man made no trouble about it, however.

"They are old chalacters," he said. "In Japan we joke a lot. Evely sign has sevelal meanings. This can be lead in two ways. It is a plovelb, and says, 'A new field gives a small clop,' or 'Human life is but fifty years.' Where did you see it?"

"On the blade of the Ko-Katana that killed Sir Alan Hume-Frazer," answered Brett.

And now he experienced a fresh difficulty. The Japanese face is exceedingly expressive. When a native of the Island Empire smiles or scowls, exhibits surprise or fear, he apparently does these things with his whole soul. Such facial plasticity provides far more effective concealment of real emotions than the phlegmatic indifference of the Briton, who, in the words of Emerson, requires "pitchforks or the cry of 'fire!'" to arouse him.

It is possible to throw an Englishman off his guard by a shrewd thrust; but Mr. Numagawa Jiro was one of those persons whose lineaments would reveal the same amount of pain over a cut finger as a broken leg.

Nevertheless, Brett's reply did unquestionably make him jump, and even Mrs. Jiro's bulging features became anxious.

"Is that possible?" said the Japanese. "It is velly stlange the police gentleman did not tell me about it."

"He did not know of it until today," explained Brett, "and that is why I am here now. It is the motto of some important Japanese family, is it not?"

"It is a plovelb," repeated Jiro, who evidently intended to take thought.

"So I understand, but used in this way it represents a family, a clan?"

"I do not know."

"What! A man so interested in his country's art as to go to an out-of-the-way English provincial town merely to see a small knife, must surely be able to decide such a trivial matter as the use of mottoes on sword blades!"

Mr. Jiro's excellent knowledge of English seemed to fail him, but his wife took up the defense.

"My husband had more to think about in Ipswich than a small knife, Mr. Brett."

"Very much more, but it was the knife which brought him to the place. He carried the major attraction away with him."

Mrs. Jiro thought this sounded nice. She turned to her husband:

"Why don't you tell the gentleman all you know about it, Nummie?"

The little man looked at her curiously before he spoke to the barrister.

"I have nothing to tell," he said. "I told the police all that they asked me. That was a velly old Ko-Katana, a hundred yeals old. It was made by a famous altist. I have told you the meaning of the liting. That is all I know."

"Why did you give your name at Ipswich as Okasaki?" demanded Brett.

"Oh, that is vely easy. Okasaki is my family name. You English people say it quicker than Numagawa Jiro, so I give it. But when I got mallied I used my light name. Japanese law does not pelmit the change of names now. My ploper name is Numagawa Jiro,"—which he pronounced "Jilo."

"You told the detective at Ipswich that the device on the handle represented the setting sun. How do you know the sun was setting, and not rising?"

It was a haphazard shot. The description was Hume's, not Winter's.

Again the Japanese paused before answering.

"It was shown by the way in which the gold was used. Japanese altists have symbols for ideas. That is one."

"Thank you. I imagined you recognized the device, and could speak off-hand in the matter. By the way, do you use a typewriter?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Jiro. "My husband is clever at all that sort of thing, and when he found the people could not read his writing he bought a machine."

"I have sold it again," interfered Jiro, after a hasty glance around the room, "and I am going to buy another."

Mrs. Jiro rose to stir the fire unnecessarily.

"They are most useful," said Brett. "Which make do you prefer?"

"They are all vely much alike," answered the Japanese, "but I am going to buy a Yost or a Hammond."

"I am very much obliged to you for receiving me at this late hour," said the barrister, rising, "but before I go allow me to compliment you on your remarkable knowledge of English. I am sure you are indebted to your good lady for your idiomatic command of the language."

"I studied it for yeals in Japan—" began Jiro, but in vain, for his very much better half resented the word "idiomatic."

"I don't know about that," she snorted. "He talked a lot of nonsense when we were married, but I've made him drop it, and he is teaching me Japanese."

"His task is a pleasant one. It is the tongue of poetry and love."

Again there was a pause. A minute later Brett was standing in the street trying to determine how best to act.

He was fully persuaded that Jiro had, in the first place, identified the crest as belonging to one of the many Samurai clans. But the motto was new to him, and its discovery had revealed the particular family which claimed its use.

Why did he refuse to impart his knowledge? There must be plenty of Japanese in London who would give this information readily.

Again, why did he lie about the typewriter, and endeavor to mislead him as to the make of the machine he used?

Tomorrow, for a certainty, Jiro would dispose of the Remington which he now possessed. Well, he should meet with a ready purchaser, if a letter from Brett to every agency in London would expedite matters.

He did not credit Jiro with the death of Sir Alan Hume-Frazer, nor even with complicity in the crime. The Japanese had acted as the unwitting tool of a stronger personality, and the little man's brain was even at this moment considering fresh aspects of the affair not previously within his ken.

Moreover, how maddening the whole thing was! Beginning with Hume's fantastic dream, he reviewed the hitherto unknown elements in the case—Capella's fierce passion and queer behavior, culminating in a sudden journey to Italy, Margaret's silent agony, the existence of an Argentine cousin, the evidence of "Rabbit Jack," the punning motto of the Ko-Katana, Jiro's perturbation and desire to prevent his wife's unconscious disclosures.

With the final item came the ludicrous remembrance of that ill-assorted couple. Laughing, Brett hailed a hansom.

CHAPTER XII.

What the Stationmaster Saw.

The number of typewriter exchanges in London is not large. Impressing the services of Smith and his wife as amanuenses, Brett dispatched the requisite letters before he retired for the night.

He was up betimes and out before breakfast, surprising the domestics of his club by an early vsiit to the library. The Etona contained a great many service members, and made a feature of its complete editions of Army and Navy lists.

In one of the latter, eight years old, Brett found, among the officers of the Northumberland, at that time in commission, "Robert Hume-Fraser, sub-lieutenant." A later volume recorded his retirement from the service.

Hume and Winter reached Brett's flat together.

"Any luck with the Jap, sir?" asked the detective cheerily.

Brett told them what had happened, and Winter sighed. Here, indeed, was a promising subject for an arrest. Why not lock him up, and seize the typewriter? But he knew the barrister by this time, and uttered no word.

"And now," said Brett, after a malicious pause to enable Winter to declare himself, "I am going back to Stowmarket. No, Hume, you are not coming with me. When does Fergusson arrive here?"

The question drove from David's face the disappointed look with which he received his friend's announcement.

"Tomorrow evening," he replied. "My father thinks the old man should not risk an all-night journey. He has also sent me every detail he can get together, either from documets or recollection, bearing upon our family history."

He produced a formidable roll of manuscript. The old gentleman had evidently devoted many hours and some literary skill to the compilation.

"I will read that in the train," said Brett. "You must start at once for Portsmouth. I have here a list of all the officers serving with your cousin Robert on the Northumberland immediately prior to his quitting the Navy. Portsmouth, Devonport, Southsea, and the neighborhood will almost certainly contain some of them. If not, people there will know where they are to be found. You must make yourself known to them, and endeavor to gain any sort of news concerning the ex-lieutenant. Naval men roam all over the world. Some of them may have met him in the Argentine, or in any of the South American ports where British warships are constantly calling. He was a sailor. He left the Navy under no cloud. Hence, the presence of a British man-o'-war would draw him like a magnet. Do not come back here until you bring news of him."

"Why is it so important? You cannot imagine—"

"No; I endeavor to restrain my imagination. I want facts. You are the best person to obtain them. One relative inquiring for another is a natural proceeding. It will not arouse suspicions that you are a debt-collector."

"Suppose I obtain news of his whereabouts?"

"Telegraph to me and I will give you fresh instructions."

Hume walked to the door.

"Give my kind regards to Miss Layton," he said grimly.

"I will be delighted. Work hard. You will see her all the sooner."

"There goes a man in love," continued Brett, addressing the back of Winter's skull, though looking him straight in the face. "His career, his reputation, everything he values most in this world is at stake. He is a sensible, level-headed fellow, who has become embittered by unjust suspicion; yet he would unwillingly let a material item like his cousin's proceedings sink into oblivion just for the sake of telling a girl that she looks more charming today than she did yesterday, or some equally original remark peculiar to love-making. How do you account for it, Winter?"

"I give it up," sighed the detective. "We are all fools where women are concerned."

"You surprise me," said the barrister sternly. "Such a personal confession of weakness is unexpected—I may say distressing."

Winter shook his head.

"You're not married, Mr. Brett, or you wouldn't talk like that."

"Well, let it pass. I want you to make the acquaintance of that loving couple, Mr. and Mrs. Numagawa Jiro. You must disguise yourself. Jiro is to be shadowed constantly. Get any help you require, but do it. Be off, Winter, on the wings of wind. Fasten on to Jiro. Batten on him. Become his invisible vampire. Above all else, discover his associates. Run now to the bank and cash this check. It repays the sum you advanced last night, and provides money for expenses."

"I must first see Capella off," gasped the detective.

"All the more reason that you should fly."

Left to himself, the barrister compiled memoranda for an hour or more. He read through what he had written.

"The web is spreading quickly," he murmured. "I wonder what sort of fly we shall catch! Is he buzzing about under our very noses, or will he be an unknown variety? As they say in the Argentine—Quien sabe?"

During the journew to Stowmarket he mastered the contents of the bulky document sent from Glen Tochan. It contained a great many irrelevant details, but he made the following notes:

After the duel in 1763, David Hume, the man who avenged with his sword the supposed injury inflicted upon his father by the first Sir Alan Hume-Frazer, escaped to the Netherlands, and was never heard of again.

There was a local tradition on the Scotch estate that five Hume-Frazers would meet with violent deaths in England. The reason for this singular belief was found in the recorded utterances of an old nurse, popularly credited with the gift of second sight, who prophesied, after the outlawry of the Humes in 1745, that there would be five long-lived generations of both families, and that five Frazers would die in their boots.

"Curiously enough," commented the old gentleman who supplied this information, "Aunt Elspeth's prediction is capable of two interpretations, owing to the fact that the first Sir Alan Frazer assumed the additional surname of Hume. I have absolutely no knowledge of any distinct branch of the Hume family. David Hume's sister was married to my ancestor at the time of the duel."

Admiral Cunningham, the hardy old salt who brought from Japan the sword used by a Samurai to commit hari-kara, or suicide by disemboweling, commanded the British vessels of the combined squadron which sailed up the Bay of Yedo on July 6, 1853, to intimidate the Mikado.

He narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of a two-sword man, who was knocked down by a sailor and soundly kicked, after being disarmed.

The Admiral brought home the two weapons taken from his assailant, and the larger sword was still to be seen in the armory at Glen Tochan.

The three brothers, of whom the writer alone survived, quarreled over money matters about eight years before the murder of the fifth baronet. The youngest, Charles, had entangled himself in a disastrous speculation in the city, and bitterly reproached Alan and David (the narrator) because they would not come to his assistance.

The old gentleman labored through many pages to explain the reasons which actuated this decision, but Brett skipped all of them.

Finally, he suspecting no one of committing the crime itself, which was utterly inexplicable.

At Stowmarket the barrister sought a few minutes' conversation with the stationmaster.

"Have you been long in charge of this station?" he asked, when the official ushered him into a private office.

"Nearly five years, sir," was the surprised answer.

"Ah, then you know nearly all the members of the Hume-Frazer family?"

"Yes, sir. I think so."

"Do you remember the New Year's Eve when the young baronet was killed?"

"Yes, generally speaking, I do remember it."

The stationmaster was evidently doubtful of the motives which actuated this cross-examination, and resolved not to commit himself to positive statements.

"You recollect, of course, that Mr. David Hume-Frazer was arrested and tried for the murder of his cousin?"

"Yes."

"Very well. Now I want you to search your memory well and tell me if you saw anyone belonging to the family in the station on that New Year's Eve. The terrible occurrence at Beechcroft the same night must have fixed the facts in your mind."

The stationmaster, a cautious man of kindly disposition, seemed to be troubled by the interrogatory.

"Do you mind if I ask you, sir, why you are seeking this information?" he inquired, after a thoughtful pause.

"A very proper question. Mr. David Hume-Frazer is a friend of mine, and he has sought my hel to clear away the mystery attached to his cousin's death."

"But why do you come to me?"

"Because you are a very likely person to have some knowledge on the point I raised. You see every person who enters or leaves Stowmarket by train."

"That is true. We railway men see far more than people think," said the official, with a smile. "But it is very odd that you should be the first gentleman to think of talking to me in connection with the affair, though I can assure you certain things puzzled me a good deal at the time."

"And what were they?"

"You are the gentleman who came here three days ago with Mr. David, whom, by the way, I hardly recognized at first."

"Exactly."

"Well, I suppose it is all right. I did not interfere because I could not see my way clear to voluntarily give evidence. Of course, were I summoned by the police, it would be a different matter. The incidents of that New Year's Eve fairly bewildered me."

"Indeed."

"It was stated at the trial, sir, that Mr. David came from Scotland that morning, left Liverpool Street at 3:20 p. m., and reached Stowmarket at 5:22 p. m."

"Yes."

"Further, he was admittedly the second person to see his cousin's dead body, and remained at the Hall until arrested by the police on a warrant."

Brett nodded. The stationmaster's statement promised to be intensely interesting.

To Be Continued

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Canine Members of City's Elite Families Are Banished From Ice Cream Parlors and Growl Their Protests.

Sweet-toothed members of the canine elite, who have been regular patrons of Jersey City's ice-cream and soda emporiums, left their silken cushions to bark protest against the latest order of the city commission.

The order, effective immediately, prohibits the keeping or taking of dogs into any candy, confection, or soda water shop. It was issued following a complaint filed by the New Jersey retail candy and ice cream manufacturers' association, that dogs were served from the same dishes used by humans.

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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1921.

One might say that Germany does not like to toe so many marks.

Temptations are all on the outside of jail, but it is through them that men land inside.

Conditions will improve slowly but surely. Sanity cannot be regained at the drop of the hat.

No musical instrument has received as much free advertising as Gabriel's horn.

A man does his hardest fighting for personal freedom after he has thrown it away.

Lima Beane says the country's unrest is winter itch and everything will be all right when spring comes.

Efficiency sometimes seems to be the art of tangling everything up in the longest possible string of red tape.

No argument is ever settled. It's just postponed.

There's many a slip 'twixt the hip and the lip.

Even the opponents of law, if they were sent to a place where there are no laws, would proceed at once to enact some.

First Ladies of the Land do not have to be sworn in. They are always faithful to their duties anyhow.

If it were not that they have to pay taxes some people would never feel close to the government, of which they are component parts.

It's going to be a new congress, not the old congress with its second wind.

China never seems to get anything but the worst of it.

If this country ever becomes as weak as China it will be easy to foretell just about how sympathetically Japan will treat us.

Seems that the gun with which the woman shoots and kills the man she "loves" is nearly always of a conservative caliber. The gentler sex, you know, must appear ladylike.

In Georgia it is no crime to steal whisky, though the judge who made the ruling doesn't declare it uplifting.

Now is the time for the fellow who voted for Cox to begin telling President Harding how to run the government.

Well, if business has been waiting on the inauguration, let it go ahead and show us there is something in psychology.

This country must have free speech. But listening should not be made compulsory under any circumstances.

It's Germany's own fault if the licking she got doesn't make a great nation of her.

One of the difficult problems of life is that of making the straight and narrow path attractive.

Mr. Marshall leaves the vice presidency with the love and good will of everybody who would rather smile than swear or weep. He neither took himself nor his position too seriously, yet his humor was of such quality that it did not make a joke of the office or a monkey of the man who held it.

"Let us not blame Adam and Eve too severely," remarked the Man on the Car. "Under the same circumstances any modern couple would have fallen."

Too many fellows think the only reason they are not rich is because Uncle John Rockefeller got the money they should have had.

At times it seems to be no calamity to lose one's sense of smell, especially if in the habit of attending movie shows.

Even Charlie Chaplin, who made a fortune watching his step, at last grew careless and ran a nail in his foot.

"That Shall He Also Reap"

A great while ago it was written that "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

Generations have flowered and faded since then, scholars have put down their thoughts and books, without end, have been printed. The world has had cults and religions, various and confusing systems of human relations, the prophets major and minor, judges that interpreted according to their lights the laws of God and man. Yet the truth remains, unaltered, unalterable, that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." It is as staunch, impregnable as the everlasting mountains.

Germany sowed misery over all the lands of the earth. She sowed death and destruction and crime. She sowed treason and savagery. She sowed bestiality and foulness. The day comes when she must reap as she sowed. The friends of Germany—those same friends who sought to hamstring America in her war with Kaiserism—would have it believed that the ancient rule no longer holds, or if it does hold, it is only against the former masters of Germany and not against the German people. Were the German people reluctant to make war? Were the German people ever backward in doing that which the masters thought fit? Who carried out the kaiser's orders but the German people? Who exulted the loudest over their own perfidy and baseness? Who else save these German people? Is it laid down anywhere that he who willingly dyes his arms in blood and blackens his soul with lust shall be as guiltless as the innocent child, the leader and captain alone guilty? Only the friendship of our kaiserites for Prussia and their companions, the copperheads, can continue to argue a distinction between the teacher and the eager pupil—the sowing is over and the sower returned, sullen, whining, whimpering, asking that the brood of woes he has brought into the world be assumed as the world's burden and responsibility, not his.

There are miles and miles of graves in Flanders and in France, dissolving bones in the cold, gray ooze of the deep sea, ravished women and children with their arms cut off, men mad in mad houses and ten million folk starving and freezing, to damn such forgiveness as the defilement and abomination of justice.

Germany must pay.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

War With Japan?

It would be stupid to disregard the fact that many men, in public as also in private life, look upon our disputes with Japan as containing the seeds of war.

The basis of their uneasiness is the activity of the military party of Japan, the shiftiness of the Japanese diplomacy, the apparently unsolvable problem of adjusting the racial antipathies in California, the clash over the mandatory of Yap and the ambitions of the rival American and Japanese naval constructors.

All modern war is builded upon the foundation of industrial organization. Russia lasted in the world war only so long as her industries were capable of either manufacturing munitions or transporting those obtained elsewhere in the world. Though for an Asiatic nation, Japan is far advanced industrially, she is in this regard only a child compared with western Europe or the United States. Commercial observers, seeking in Japan the real substance of much advertised industrial organization, are invariably disappointed. Many Japanese are military eager and aspiring. But they know what the war of today is like. We cannot believe that, at this time, the military party desires conflict.

The Yap controversy has been provoked by the United States. It is read by persons at Washington as intended to persuade Japan less than to impress the League of Nations with the importance of considering this country when it is making its decisions. The troubles in California are vexatious, but it is stretching things pretty far to say that it is a subject about which to go to war. The naval competition is a matter of gravity. Senator Poindexter said a few days ago that the Japanese navy was 75 per cent the equal of that of America. Senator Lodge said that a naval building agreement with Japan would not be worth the paper it was written on. Not long ago a naval officer testified before a congressional committee that the Japanese navy had about 40 per cent the strength of the American navy and that the recent expansion of the Japanese program would bring the percentage up to only 43 per cent. The statement of Senator Lodge signifies that warships can be built secretly which is like saying an American city could erect a skyscraper without the neighboring communities knowing anything about it.

The coming of war marks ever a plain trail. Only the stupid and blind failed to see the "irreconcilable conflict" approaching between the north and the south 60 years ago. The world war was a quarter century in working up o the point of firing the first guns. There are no clean-cut signs today indicating that America and Japan must, soon or late, proceed to make war medicine.

A Kentuckian Passes

The statesmanship qualities of Champ Clark were not of a high order, but they compared favorably with those of the men in public office of his times. Few of his contemporaries in congress will go into the records as head and shoulders above him. None, it can be said, had greater courage, a more subtle gift in debate, a clearer understanding of potentiality and the limitations of a popular government.

Champ Clark came near to being the president of the United States. At the Baltimore convention of 1912 he led the candidates for 27 ballots. He had at one time a majority of nine votes. But for William Jennings Bryan—Clark had always and most bitterly maintained—the nomination would have gone to the gentleman from Missouri and not to the gentleman from New Jersey. The Republican party was divided. The election of a Democratic president was certain. It is small wonder that Champ Clark repeatedly registered his disappointment and searched his soul for hard words to apply to Bryan.

Clark, like Joseph G. Cannon, held tight clutch upon his youth. Had he lived only five days longer he would have reached his 71st birthday anniversary, yet never by sign or by look or by reason of weariness after a long night session in the house of representatives did he seem more than 50 years of age. He could be serious, as when he thought of the tragedy at Baltimore; but usually he was jovial, usually more good natured than most men. But that he passed through the apprenticeship of politics from a city attorney to county prosecuting attorney to member of the Missouri legislature and thence to congress. It was valuable stock in trade.

If more might be said of Clark it is that he was a Kentuckian. That defines the course of his career as it largely did his disposition.

The Hen's Twelve-Hour Day

Proceeding by logical steps from aerial navigation to the metallurgy of tungsten, through the subject of atoms and electrons to medical research, a writer upon scientific topics at last brings us to the grand climax of human achievement—the improvement of the productive efficiency of laying hens.

You are to know that our common barnyard chickens are the descendants of the jungle fowl of northern India. The physiology of the birds became attuned, after the passage of incalculable ages, to the environment. For traveling has not altered it. Now in that native environment the day is about equally divided between light and darkness. The hen, having only crude understanding of time, gave the hours of light to industry. When darkness fell, she called it a day.

Having studied the jungle fowl in the original habitat, the scientific sharks proceeded to apply their data to new world conditions. By means of an alarm clock arrangement, an artificial dawn was created in the winter hen-houses. Heat came on at four in the morning. Food dropped from bins miraculously. The chickens rose, saluted the make-believe morn as joyfully as if it were the real thing, ate breakfast, scratched about and gossiped a little, and then took up the labors that destiny had charted myriads of years ago. And instead of working according to our own short winter day, the hens put in a jungle working stunt—12 hours long. The results of research and patient invention were marvelously rewarded.

Faraday said that he had picked up but a few small pebbles on a beach littered with the gravel of useful knowledge. Someone has come after him who has picked up a basket of stones, each the size of a hen's egg.

AMBITIOUS WIVES

BY WALT MASON.

I'VE seen some husbands wet with tears who might have learned to sing and dance, had but their wives, the dimpled dears, but given them a decent chance. I'm thinking now of Hiram Hick, who pressed hard against the hames, and life's to him a gilded brick because his wife has "social aims." She gives a party every week, or rot of some other kind; and Hiram sees his roubles leak; she makes his assets hard to find. A tea to honor Mrs. Jones may be the proper thing to give, but Hiram's shy a hundred bones, and wonders why such females live. His wife must have a costly gown appropriate to each event; and Hiram totters through the town, and smokes a torch that costs a cent. He makes good money every year, and if his wife would mend her ways he might read his title clear to Easy Street and happy days. But she must trot with richer folk, and mingle with the Upper Ten, and so poor Hiram's always broke and sighing for lost iron men. But in his grief he's not alone; a million husband's toil and spin, and every time they earn a bone their wives go forth and blow it in. A million husbands drudge and slave and toil along on weary feet; and if their wives would help them save they all might dwell on Easy Street.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

People who come to this country to escape the evils of the home government should make good Americans. Those who come to have this government correct the evils in the old home don't make the best Americans.

Criticism is as catchin' as smallpox. One man hears his brother finding fault with another man, and nine times out of ten he gets the ailment and joins the knockers' chorus.

Youthful prodigies don't shine long. It is doubtful if the boy wonder who stole $772,000 will be able to equal his record when he is 40.

Prejudice is not supposed to sit on juries, though it sometimes gets there by mistake.

Human knees are vulnerable and easily hurt, but few are injured in prayer meeting.

ABE MARTIN

One-half th' world ought t' know how th' other half lives since we've all been touched.

Th' most remarkable thing about prohibition is th' number o' quarts they kin put in one tourin' car.

VARIETIE

Rio de Janeiro has 25,000 ness women.

Fish are believed to have a sense of smell.

Every town in Massachus a free public library.

The rapid growth of the an indication of health.

Goethe was more than 80 he wrote the second part of

The jellyfish eats by wr itself around food and absorb

The blindworm is not neither is it a worm, but a lizard.

Although rubies are usual there are violet, pink and ones.

The bees produced in the States last year 250,000,000 of honey.

Something like 560,000 of tea are consumed by Lon every day.

Newfoundland is the smal the self-governing dominions British empire.

A 300-foot steel barge has built for the freight traffic o Mississippi river.

Chalk exposed to the a quently becomes harder than varieties of stone.

A large proportion of the ministers in England receive than $15 a week.

Sea anemones are enjoye delicacies on the coasts of and South America.

The whale can jump out water to a height of 25 feet the greatest ease.

Ice yachts, with favorable often attain a speed of more 80 miles an hour.

The Romans excelled in mo as is evidenced by the num specimens preserved.

Dentistry in the United Sta far in advance of the scienc practiced in Europe.

The debris from slate qua ground into dust, is now verted into face powder.

German guns were recently destroyed under the peace trea the rate of 1,000 a week.

Nobel, the founder of the prizes, owed his vast fortune t accidental discovery of dynam

Millions of dollars' worth of chandise is left unclaimed in dock warehouses of London year.

Felt and cloth, to be used fo sulating storage batteries, are made in Italy out of finely glass.

There are more divorces i United States than in all Christian countries of the combined.

The inhabitants of Greater don equal in number all the women and children in the of Canada.

A Persian carpet was in us more than 200 years in the hall of the palace of the sha Teheran.

It was the burning of a factory that first revealed th hesive qualities of scorched and introduced cheap gum.

In northern Alaska the co often so great that a bowl of flung from a window falls to ground in rattling ice crystals

A Chinese trust controls th used on firecrackers, made cibuca, a Philippine wood. The dye is used for sealing wax Chinese ink.

In Siam many women are emp in army workshops, in factories on the railways and roads, they are paid the same rates as for equal work.

In Holland many women find ployment in the brickyards. stand out in the warmest wea smoothing the bricks and gathe them in great piles.

Scotch interests are planning obtain 42,000 electrical horsepow harnessing three lakes, and to ize the waterpower running to in the watershed of the Tay.

Madame de Grandt was 42 old when the celebrated Talley who had remained indifferent t the blandishments of younger en, fell a victom to her charms.

The married and unmarried w in Colombia are distinguished the way they wear flowers in hair, the senoras wearing them the right side and the senoritas the left.

A form of pumice stone has discovered in Japan which ca used in concrete for boat buil making a concrete as strong, b per cent lighter than the ordi kind.

Prussia's potash deposits are mated to contain salts equivalen 2,000,000,000 metric tons of po enough to supply the world for years at the present sumption.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S STORY OF HIS MOTHER

BY JACK WARWICK.

O, CARRIE! Go back to God's work. Don't stay—don't wait—."

Ten years ago, prostrate in her sickbed in the family home at Marion, Mrs. Phoebe Harding, mother of President Harding, bade her daughter return to her missionary work in India. This daughter, the youngest of the family, is Mrs. Carrie Votaw.

Mother and daughter were never to look into each other's eyes again. Each felt it—both knew it.

Yet there was no flinching, no wavering.

Mother's dramatic hour had come with the sunset of a long life of unfaltering faith and Christian simplicity.

She faced the ordeal with Spartan courage.

President Harding's story of his mother, as it shapes itself in my thoughts, he related to me last summer. It was in the evening of July 21, the day before he was notified of his nomination. We were in the rear office of the administration building, which became famous in connection with the front porch campaign. The outward offices and walks were alive with people. Telephones were tinkling fabulous and typewriters clicked. Marion was just coming into her fame as the home of a presidential candidate. The town was filling with people for the morrow—the big day.

Candidate's Thoughts Turn to Mother.

Mr. Harding had led me out of the crowds, into this room, where we might be undisturbed. He showed the wear and tear of the day and it caused me to feel that he was taking advantage of my visit to get a bit of relaxation.

On the desk at his left was a pile of printed slips of his speech of acceptance. Through this address the people were to come to know his mind and take his measure—some to commend and eulogize, others to criticize and belittle. As we talked commonplaces the fingers of the candidate tapped nervously the printed slips. But his mind was not on these. Neither was he thinking of the people who were waiting for him, nor of what the critics might say.

"Jack," he spoke quietly; "I see that you have written something of mother. Let me tell you a story of her that has never been told. You can write it."

He knew of the great esteem in which I held this cheerful Christian woman, a regard that had begun in boyhood and grown stronger with the years.

The Harding Family Council.

The Harding home was never one of controversies. But there were family councils, and one of these followed when it was made known that Carolyn was to marry Dr. Heber Votaw, a young man pledged to ten years' service in the missionary fields of India.

Outside the minds of the mother and the daughter there was consternation in the Harding family. The brothers and sisters could not think of the youngest of the flock journeying thousands of miles, into a district of desolation, to teach in mission schools and administer to the fever victims of a wretched region. It was not their notion of a honeymoon journey.

"Mother and I were always close to each other," explained the narrator of this story, "and our intimacies were frank. My opposition to the marriage, for no reason except the dreadful prospect at the end of the journey, was a disappointment to mother."

MRS. PHOEBE HARDING.

To win the first-born of her family to her way of viewing this marriage of her youngest child, Mother Harding bared her soul. She told her secret.

"Warren you keep out of this!

"Let me tell you something that nobody knows—something I have not even told your father.

"It is this:

"I had given birth to seven children, and felt that my duty had been done toward God and mankind. Then, one day, when I found that I must again go through all that motherhood means I grieved, grieved deeply. It seemed too much.

"This bitterness was a new sensation to me. It was so new, so strange, that the inevitable reaction was swift. It was poignant. It brought the realization, in an agony of soul, that I had committed a sin against nature—against God. I saw myself as I had never seen myself in the past. Before God I stood delinquent!

"With the gaunt specter of dereliction before me, I set about to pray for forgiveness and make amends. From that day on, in the humility of a stricken spirit, I prayed that this unborn child might live and become one of God's servants in doing a wholesome work in the world!

"This baby came to us, a girl, and every day since her birth, as in the days following my contrition, I have implored God to take her into His service.

"Warren—this marriage is God's answer to my prayers!"

Mother Harding had her way.

Some Vivid Recollections.

Perhaps I am recording this story clumsily, but it did not come to me that way. It had a thrill. It took me away from the place, the surroundings and the circumstances and set me to piecing together memories of my own concerning this remarkable woman. My mind ran back to the time I first knew her in the little village of Caledonia, where she was a smiling mother of the brood that clung to her. I had a boy's admiration of her work in the church, because she was always cheerful. Among the long-faced church workers she shone, because she was different. She was a fluent talker and had a sweet throat for the old songs. Always she was altogether bright and fervent and magnificent in her work for the cause that was nearest her heart.

Nothing was more natural than that this mother should desire to dedicate her daughter to a service she herself loved.

"I have no criticism to make of mother," her son said to me that day. "Perhaps if I might have suggested one thing different in her life it would have been that she had read a little more profane history along with her study of sacred volumes."

The Deathbed Sacrifice.

Following the wedding Mrs. Votaw went with her husband to India, as the mother had wished. But at the end of five years' work the young wife's health broke, and she was given a year's leave of absence. In this period she recuperated and was her physical self again. However, when the time came for her to go back for another five years, or give up her work, the mother was sick unto death.

The voice now telling of the last days of the mother asleep out there on the hillside was not the voice that was to vocalize the issues of the campaign on the morrow. It was in harmony with the deep lines of the speaker's face. For the time Warren Harding looked old, old beyond his years.

"Well," he was saying, "we all knew that mother could not live. She knew it. We would have Carolyn, or Carrie—her baby name—stay. It was extraordinary that she should go away, under the circumstances."

But again the mother of Spartan courage was ready for the sacrifice. And again the family was overruled.

So this daughter—consecrated to the service of God before her birth, as was Hannah's son Samuel—knowing that she was looking for the last time into the face she loved, gave heed to the words that bade her go back to her work—obeyed the voice she was never to hear again!

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NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

EPEAL of the excess profits and other objectionable taxes, the reduction of the tax burgenerally and simplification of tax system, are the prospective ults of revision of the revenue at the forthcoming session of sixty-seventh congress, but the ree to which taxes can be reed will depend on the margin prospective revenue over prosve expenditures and such reancing of government obligations may be undertaken.

Continuation of unsatisfactory ness and financial conditions in rope, Asia and South America indicated in monthly cables reved from commercial attaches trade commissioners.

At the direction of President ding Secretary Davis telegraphthe packers and the packing se unions a request to send two resentatives for each side to as the department of labor in an stigation of the wage and hour troversy with a view to avert a strike.

enator Penrose, chairman of the ate finance committee, expressed belief that no marked improvent in general business conditions be expected until tariff and tax s are revised.

President Harding sent a letter to miral Benson asking him to conue to exercise the powers of the irman of the shipping board porarily.

Arguments in the Wisconsin instate rate case, involving the er of the interstate commerce mission over intra-state rates, e held before the supreme court.

Administration senators urging fication of the Colombian treaty declared to have as a trump d in their argument the Japanmenace.

President Harding's first appointnt snag was struck in the senate n Senator La Follette signified osition to the confirmation of mer Representative Esch of Wisin to the interstate commerce mission.

The national live stock exchange d complaint with the interstate mmerce commission against the sent rate on ordinary live stock, laring that the excessive rates responsible in large measure for h meat costs.

No radical changes in treasury icies are in prospect at present, ording to Secretary of the Treas Mellon.

Postmaster General Hays is look for a $50,000 a year railroad ecutive to take the $5,000 job of ond assistant postmaster general, who has supervision of the railway mail service, air mail and allied activities.

The country's flour supplies are running low because grain speculators have thrown the wheat market into an erratic and excitable state, according to a statement issued by Senator Capper of Kansas.

With organized labor prepared to fight wage reductions by the railroads and industry, Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor lodged with President Harding a protest against the wage cuts and lengthening of hours of labor announced by the Chicago packers.

Chairman Fordney of the house ways and means committee denied reports that he is preparing to sponsor actively a 1 per cent tax on gross sales.

Congress is confronted with the problem of making up an estimated loss in revenue of $1,000,000,000 annually which will result if the taxes to which there is most widespread objection are repealed.

President Harding emphasized his expressed determination to co-operate with congress when he had dining with them the Republican leaders of both houses discussing the legislative program of the administration and the time for calling the special session.

While an increase in customs revenue may offset in part the elimination of objectionable taxes, it will not go far toward making up for the $1,000,000,000 revenue from excess profits and other taxes. Import duties will represent but a comparatively small fraction of the total revenue necessary to maintain the government.

Secretary of War Weeks announced that Gen. Wood would go to the Philippines for President Harding to investigate and report on the ability of the people for self government.

Republican members of the senate finance committee and the house ways and means committee will attempt to agree on the order of precedence for tax and tariff revision at a conference with Secretary of Treasury Mellon, probably tomorrow.

In announcing the issuance of certificates of indebtedness totaling $400,000,000 Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in his first letter to the banks of the country said there was need for economy and that a budget system must be established.

Among secretaries of embassies and legations promoted were Alexander R. Magruder of Maryland, from Class 2 to Class 1 and Francis White of Maryland from Class 8 to Class 2.

The senate ratified certain agreements with Greece and Portugal, a commercial treaty with Argentina and a treaty with Great Britain relating to tenure of property in Hawaii.

At the first cabinet meeting of the Harding administration the question of withdrawing American troops from the Rhine was discussed, but no decision reached. The president directed immediate work in reorganizing government departments.

Senator Poindexter had read into the Record a communication from the presiding officer of the Washington senate announcing the adoption of the alien land bill by a vote of 36 to 2, "confirming the house vote of 71 to 19, thus expressing the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the state, who regard the increasing number of Japanese and their hold on our soil as a grave national menace."

Vice President Coolidge laid before the Senate the report of the Near East relief commission for the year ended December 31, 1920.

President Harding transmitted the nominations of Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania, to be Undersecretary of State; Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, reappointment as commandant of the marine corps, and Brig. Gen. George Barnett, former commandant of that corps, to the permanent rank of major general, and they were all promptly confirmed.

Officers of the Senate were reelected, including Senator Cummins of Iowa, president pro tempore; George A. Sanderson of Illinois, secretary; David S. Barry of Rhode Island, sergeant-at-arms; Carl A. Loeffler of Pennsylvania, assistant doorkeeper; Thomas W. Keller (Democrat) of West Virginia, acting assistant doorkeeper, and the Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., chaplain.

Minority leader Underwood, acting for the Democrats, proposed Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, for president pro tempore and demanded a record vote, which resulted in rejection of the motion by a vote of 42 to 23.

Public investigation of railroad operations since the roads were returned to private control will be proposed by Senator Cummings of Iowa on the opening day of the special session of congress.

Instead of considering impeachment charges against Judge Landis, Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon league said congress would better consider the cases of judges who are denouncing the law they are bound to enforce.

The Philippine commission asks congress why the heart of America beats only for Ireland, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia, and not for the independence of the Philippine islands.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "Before I would install a still in my house I would want to be assured first that all the neighbors were persons of discretion."

Life's Discomforts.

Getting up early on Sunday morning to catch a train.

A Pessimist Is—

A fellow who is afraid to break open a soft boiled egg.

Useless Occupation.

Hunting for a gas leak with a lighted match.

SPRING.

'Tis said that hope springs eternal in the human breast. Hope of spring also springs eternal from winter-weary souls in March. Lots of people never believe in any kind of signs except those of spring. They beging to look for such signs immediately after New Year's day. They smell spring in the air at the time of the first January thaw and at every recurring thaw thereafter until spring really comes.

There are many signs of spring in winter and few in spring. One of the commonest is the first robin. Tales of first robins are more numerous than all the robins in existence, first, second and last. There are many men who never see a first robin but they read so much about those who do see one that they begin to imagine they saw one, too. If you are not lucky enough to see the first robin you may achieve some fame by acknowledging that you know a man whose brother's wife saw one.

Robins are not the only signs of spring. There are many others, such as the almost empty coal bin, frantic shopping trips by wives in search of Easter bonnets, appearance of summer furs, propaganda signifying the approach of the housecleaning season, happy smiles on paperhangers' faces, smacking of lips by dandelion wine fans, boys playing marbles on street corners and faces buried in seed catalogues.

Everybody who notes a sign of spring becomes jubilant, for he realizes then that the coal-shoveling, ash-carrying season is drawing to a close. Mufflers become nuisances and one looks in the chiffonier to see if his B. V. D.'s will stand another season of wear. A man ties his tie more carefully and gets his shoes shined once in a while. He examines the rust on the garden spade and dreams of the evenings to come when he can stroll leisurely around the yard shoving a lawn mower.

Spring has some drawbacks, though, chief among them being the housecleaning indulged in by neat housewives. Besides the paperhanger with his mussy paste brush is the recipient of harsh looks by male beings who do not relish spending a few evenings in discomfort among the ruins of a living room that is being redecorated.

As to housecleaning, some men detest it because of the disorder in the home. Their favorite pipes may be out in the backyard at the bottom of a pile of rubbish, and it's likely that they will have to eat right off the kitchen stove until order has been restored. Others hate it because it means that their wives will easily find some work to make them busy during the evening.

Spring is a wonderful season. The optimist looks forward to it with expectancy and the pessimists make direful predictions that it will be late and sloppy. It comes once a year, like every other season, but more is written about it because it follows winter. Of course another disagreeable feature about it is the epidemic of spring poetry. But poets have to have their chance and take it when people are cheerful enough to endure them.

What Peeves a Woman.

A runner in her hose.

A corset string that breaks under the strain.

Forgetting her powder puff.

Washing dishes three times a day.

Lacing her shoes.

Keeping a supply of hair nets on hand.

Hunting a dressmaker.

Trying to please a grouchy husband.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

I Musn't Forget

I mustn't forget that I'm gettin' old,
That's the worst thing ever a man can do.
I must keep in mind without bein' told
That old ideas must be give way to new.
Let me be always upon my guard
Never a crabby old man to be,
Youth is too precious to have it marred
By the cranky whims of a man like me.

I must remember that customs change
An' I've had my youth an' my hair is gray,
Mustn't be too surprised at strange
Or startlin' things that the youngsters say;
Mustn't keep the bit in their mouths too tight,
Which is something old people are apt to do.
What used to be wrong may today be right
An' it may not be wrong just becoz it's new.

Want 'em to like me an' want 'em to know
That I need their laughter an' mirth an' song,
An' I want 'em near, coz I love 'em so,
An' home is the place where their smiles belong.
They're growin' up, an' it seems so queer
To hear them talk of the views they hold,
But age with youth shouldn't interfere
An' I mustn't forget that I'm gettin' old.

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THE MYSTERY OF THE SILVER DAGGER

By Randall Parrish

Copyright, 1920, by Randall Parrish.

Continued From Last Week.

His tone was friendly enough, and it was quite evident that my acquaintance with the banker had already given me a new standing.

"This is the end of the Alva murder and robbery," I said directly; "one of the men is dead, the other lies in there senseless, while the money they were after is there also in a valise untouched."

"Good God! what money?"

"So you don't know about that, even! Well, I'll tell you. Captain Alva was killed to gain possession of a large sum which had been paid him for revolutionary purposes in Chile. He was the authorized agent in this country for some conspirators down there, and London financiers remitted to him large sums. These fellows inside found out about such a payment having been made and waylaid him. They had to kill him in order to get the money."

"Who did it?"

"I am not quite sure, Sergeant, but I think Gaspar Wine committed the murder. He plunged from a window, and is lying dead down below there. The other fellow is still alive, and was going to share in the spoils. You know him, I guess, a Russian Jew by the name of Waldron."

"Evan Waldron, the Red orator?"

"That's the man. I'll tell you the story briefly; all that needs to be told now. I had reason to suspect these two, and hid in that closet, where I could overhear them discussing a division of the spoils. The two quarreled, and my presence was disclosed. A fight followed, during which Wine was forced out through the window. Then I got the best of Waldron, just as you fellows tried to break in."

The Sergeant looked about, plainly puzzled.

"I guess your word ought to be good, Mr. Severn," he admitted. "Seein' as who you are. You live in Washington?"

"Yes—officially; my home is in Ohio."

"Where yer stopping here?"

I told him, naming the hotel at which I was registered.

"All right then. I'll look around a bit; Morris, run down and call the patrol; have 'em get that body down out of there first thing when they come; Kelly, you stay here, with Halsey at the door."

I followed him and the fourth officer into the inner office. It was a wreck, but the Sergeant took the scene in at a glance and picked his way across to the shattered window. The other policeman bent over the outstretched figure of Waldron. The former stared down into the dusk below; then straightened up, and again faced the room.

"How is the cuss, Carr?"

"Alive, all right, but got a hell of a crack on the coco."

"Give him a glass of water in the face. Is this the grip you was telling me about, Mr. Severn?"

"Yes, it's locked, but supposed to be full of yellowbacks."

He pulled it forth from beneath the grasp of Waldron's arm.

"All right; I'll see it safe out o' here. I guess you'll have to go along with us, Mr. Severn; the captain will likely want ter ask some questions."

CHAPTER XXX.

The Private Secretary.

I told my story to the Captain much more in detail, and Breckenridge being found, stood sponsor for my identity, so that I was not long detained. The next morning I testified before the coroner's jury over the dead body of Wine, and later appeared in the room of the Grand Jury which indicted Waldron. On both these occasions I told enough to make matters reasonably clear, yet carefully avoided any direct mention of Miss Gessler. No doubt her name would be brought into the case later, but I was determined it should not be introduced through any indiscretion on my part. Krantz's name was used, but only indirectly, and the impression was left upon me that influence was being brought to bear to shield the banker from any direct connection with the crime.

I knew that when the time came for trial I could scarcely hope to escape thus easily. Under cross-examination by the defendant's attorney, the whole affair would be probed to the very bottom, and I should be compelled to disclose every bit of information I possessed. In the meanwhile I must discover the girl, and learn from her own lips, if possible, just how deeply she was involved. Then, and then only, could I decide upon my own future course. But how was I to locate her? I had nothing to guide me in the search. There were only two people to whom I could turn for even a suggestion—Krantz the banker, and Sarah Waldron. I doubted if either would reveal the truth, but I could use the threat of exposure against Krantz, and might thus terrorize him into revealing the truth. Unquestionably he was aware of who Marie Gessler really was—probably he alone of that group possessed this exact information. She had dropped several hints which led me to this conclusion, convinced me that he was actually aware of who she was, and why she was engaged in this particular conspiracy.

I spent an entire evening in my room turning the whole matter over in my mind, after reading the brief newspaper report of the coroner's inquest, and decided that if the girl did not call me by phone before noon the next day I would certainly exhaust every effort to find her. She would assuredly learn by that time what had occurred, but, whether she so desired or not, I was not willing to let her drop out of my life. I woud learn, at least, whatever Adolph Krantz knew about her.

The hours dragged away bringing no message, the silence merely strengthening my resolution and increasing my interest. After a lonely lunch, in which her face seemed ever before me, I took a taxi and drove direct to the bank. It was one of those dingy, solid stone structures on Wall Street, emblematic of strength and financial soundness, and once within its sacred portals I felt the natural awe which such institutions usually exercise over the ordinary depositor. Here everything spoke in terms of millions, and the great god Wealth was enthroned in state. I crossed the marble-floored lobby and approached a desk rather doubtfully. A middle-aged man glanced up from his work, and listened quietly to my question, examining my card attentively.

"Ah, yes, United States Consular Service—I see. I regret to say that Mr. Adolph Krantz is not in the bank today. In fact he is out of town, possibly for a week. Yes, he left rather suddenly for Washington. Perhaps you might care to talk with his Secretary."

I hesitated, yet almost as quickly decided to see what might develop.

"I will if you please, for just a moment."

"Very good, sir. The third door down that corridor to the left. You will find it ajar, I think; walk right in."

I proceeded as he directed, the glass partitions of the bank on one side, the other divided into small private offices, the equipment plainly handsome. The third door stood partly open, giving me a glimpse within before I ventured to enter. It was richly furnished, containing two solid mahogany desks, a typewriter stand, the machine covered; books lined the opposite wall, and a striking rug protected the floor. The place had far more the appearance of a private library than a downtown business office. A woman was bending over the further desk, busied at some work. I saw no other occupant, nor could I obtain anything but an unsubstantial glimpse at her. With heart beating somewhat faster I ventured to open the door sufficiently wide to enter.

There was no one else present, but her head instantly lifted, and she rose to her feet, with a quick smile, and outstretched hand, coming directly toward me.

"Mr. Philip Severn, at last," she exclaimed pleasantly. "My faith is rewarded."

"Your faith," I echoed, rallying from my surprise at this greeting. "Then you were expecting me?"

"I have never felt a very serious doubt. Does that sound odd? Let me close the door, and then we will sit down and talk. I am never disturbed when the door is shut. Here is the best place. Yes, Mr. Severn, I was certain curiosity would cause you to seek me, even if there was no other motive. So, like a woman, I waited."

"Yes, but I possessed no knowledge to guide me."

"I let you know that I knew Mr. Krantz very well."

"Did you do that purposely?"

"I refuse to answer; still I will confess that I left that door wide open, if you cared to use it. You did not expect to see me here, though; that was plain enough in your face. Then why did you come?"

"Because I wanted to find you," I confessed frankly. "To at least learn who you might be. I waited, believing you would phone me. Surely you heard what happened?"

"Oh, yes. I am not sure, but I may know even more than you do. But please go on; I did not phone, so you came here."

"I had but two choices—to seek information either through Adolph Krantz or Sarah Waldron. I chose to try Krantz first."

"And you really had no suspicion I was to be found here?"

"None whatever. Why should I? Not even yet do I know whom I am speaking with."

"Oh, yes, you do—Marie Gessler, revolutionist, messenger to the Chilean Junta." She laughed, her eyes sparkling. "Does not that satisfy?"

"For from it; I believe I am entitled to even more."

"Indeed you are. I have the honor of being also private secretary to Mr. Adolph Krantz. Now what next?"

"Well, when he writes you a check, what name does he make it payable to?"

"Let me see; did you ever know any one called Tom Longdale?"

"Did I? Why, great Scott! you cannot mean that you are actually Helen? It is not possible."

"Oh, yes, it is; little grils grow up, you know. And now if you will be very good and quiet I am going to tell you just how it all happened. What led me to become a desperate conspirator, and—well, yes—a famous detective. Are you all ready for my confession?"

She rested her hand on mine, and permitted my fingers to close over it, in a spirit of frank good fellowship.

"Then listen; it may make you shudder in some of its blood-curdling details, and possibly you may consider my actions very unwomanly. It has been a certain fear of your judgment which has kept me silent and mysterious so long. But now that it is all over, there is no other way except to explain everything frankly. I could not deceive any longer, if I wished to do so. Now just be quiet until I finish."

Her eyes met mine earnestly, but I felt I could perceive a certain pleading in their depths.

"I am Tom Longdale's sister Helen. As you doubtles know, financially there is no necessity for my seeking employment. Indeed I did not seek it, but was induced to accept this position at the request of Mr. Krantz, who has been a lifelong friend of my father's. I enjoy the work, however, and have been here now nearly three years. Adolph Krantz is a most lovable man, and I am devoted to his service. He is an Austrian by birth, and has found it more or less difficult to get away from that influence. Much money from Europe passes through his hands in financing various schemes, and among others this revolutionary fund was intrusted to him. At first he accepted this in the ordinary course of business, without suspicioning its purpose, but later learned how the money was being expended. I knew little of this at the time, as it was all done secretly, and outside the bank, but the moment he became doubtful, Mr. Krantz absolutely severed all connections with these plotters and their schemes. While this was thoroughly understood officially, in Washington, where he reported his suspicion, certain circles, engaged in underhand work, still believed he could be used for their purposes. The body controlled by Captain Alva was evidently one of these, who later decided to make him their financial agent. This group, while pretending to be entirely Chilean, is, in reality, a branch of International Revolutionaries, whose main object is the overturning of all existing forms of government. Their money comes largely from Bolshevik sources, and is seemingly unlimited. In this case it was doubtless sent in Adolph Krantz's name, before the leaders over there learned that he was no longer a safe emissary."

"Yet he accepted the trust?"

"In a way, yes; but with perfectly loyal intent. As soon as word secretly reached him that he was to be thus used, he laid the full facts before the officials of this bank. I was present as his Secretary, and learned then for the first time what I have already told you. They advised that he make the plot known immediately to the authorities at Washington. I accompanied him on that mission, and we then returned to New York to act under instructions. He was directed to accept the order, and thus, through seeming co-operation, learn the details of the plot, and the names of those directly connected with it. The e was delay; for some reason Alva was not quite ready to go ahead, and refused to draw the money. Proof of conspiracy was lacking until this was consummated. Mr. Krantz, being afraid that he would be followed if he went again to Washington, delegated me to go, as I was entirely unknown. The Secret Service there outlined a plan designed to hurry matters. I was to be sent direct to these men—Alva, in particular—with positive instructions from the higher powers in Washington to draw the money and get busy. I accepted, feeling that this was a duty to my country, and the necessary papers were carefully prepared, and I was given explicit instructions how to act. As I speak Spanish easily, and took the name of a well-known female revolutionist now in this country, but unknown even to Alva, the task did not seem a specially dangerous one."

She paused for a moment, her mind gathering up the odds and ends of narrative.

"It is not necessary that I go further into detail. I met Captain Alva as planned, and was taken to the place where his gang gathered. Krantz was there with the money, and my message compelled the Chilean to accept, and receipt for it. Government agents were stationed in Jersey City to intercept him on his way back to New York. He never got far enough to fall into their hands; before he had driven four blocks he was murdered and robbed. The rest of the story you already know."

"The money was actually in that valise, then?"

"Some money was, but not all. We were afraid it might be opened before an arrest could be made. Each package had real money on the outside; altogether the amount did not exceed fifteen hundred dollars, and these bills were all marked."

"But you suspected Wine? I know of your call at his office."

"I wondered if you did. Were you there then?"

"Yes, I followed you in."

"I wish I had known; I would have ventured more than I dared to alone. I suspected—yes; but that was all. I possessed no facts, but I frightened him so when I exhibited that hat pin I felt absolutely convinced that he was guilty."

"You had no reason to believe he possessed such a weapon?"

"None whatever; I merely took a chance. I think now the pin used belonged to Sarah Waldron, but how it came there can only be determined through a confession by her husband."

Her eyes lifted again to mine, questioningly, and a bit anxious.

"Was my course right or wrong, Philip Severn?"

"Undoubtedly right, although I imagine few girls would have had the courage."

"You believe in me still? in the woman?"

My handclasp tightened, and her eyes dropped before the message she must have instantly read in mine.

"This has been a test of us both which we will never regret," I answered soberly, "for it has brought faith, hope, love; is this not true?"

She did not move, or glance up, but I caught the whispered response of her lips.

THE END.

New Story Coming

Another serial story by Randall Parrish begins in next week's issue of The Blade. Those who like fiction with a western background will enjoy COMRADES OF PERIL.

Begin it and you will not stop reading about Tom Shelby, the western rancher who drove to town looking for excitement and got married; Olga Carlyn, who was kidnaped on her wedding day and later learns she is the heiress to a vast estate; the bravery of a Mexican girl; the uprising of the Sioux, and the deeds of a band of outlaws in Wolves Hole.

There is not a moment when the story drags, so don't miss COMRADES OF PERIL, by Randall Parrish. It begins next week.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION MAY CUT WORKING HOURS

Elimination of the 12-hour day in the mills of the United States Steel corporation is being considered by a committee of presidents of the subsidiary companies, Chairman E. H. Gary, of the corporation, announced.

While the committee has not reached a conclusion, Mr. Gary said he believed that it would report "within the comparatively near future, perhaps within 30 days or a little more.

"The seven-day week and the long turn in changing shifts," he added, "have been entirely eliminated by all our companies."

How to Heal Leg Sores

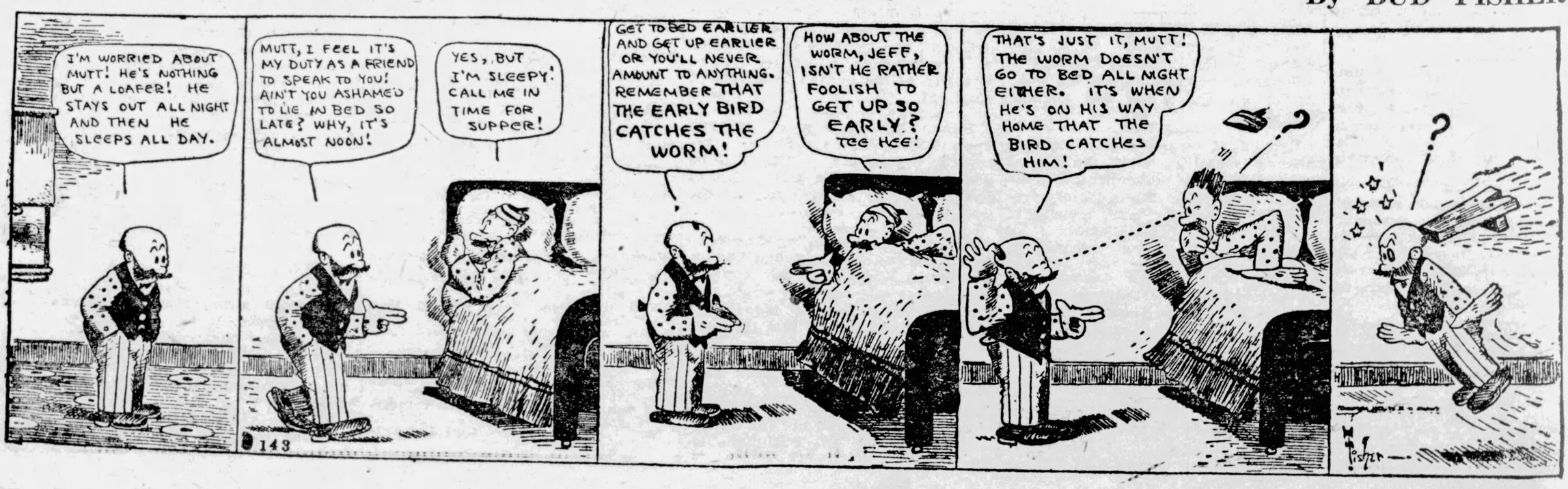
A new illustrated book sent free to readers by the successful specialist, D. H. J. Whittier, Suite 146, 421 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo., tells how to be rid of leg sores by using his unique discovery, result of 32 years specializing. Writ for your free copy today.—Adv.

To Begin Hudson Tunnel

April 16 was set as the date for the ceremony in connection with the breaking of ground for the New Jersey entrance of the vehicular tunnel to New York under the Hudson river. The ground will be broken in Jersey City.

MUTT AND JEFF—The Little Fellow Gains a Decision Over Mutt

By "BUD" FISHER


I'M WORRIED ABOUT MUTT! HE'S NOTHING BUT A LOAFER! HE STAYS OUT ALL NIGHT AND THEN HE SLEEPS ALL DAY.
MUTT, I FEEL IT'S MY DUTY AS A FRIEND TO SPEAK TO YOU! AIN'T YOU ASHAMED TO LIE IN BED SO LATE? WHY, IT'S ALMOST NOON!
YES, BUT I'M SLEEPY! CALL ME IN TIME FOR SUPPER!
GET TO BED EARLIER AND GET UP EARLIER OR YOU'LL NEVER AMOUNT TO ANYTHING. REMEMBER THAT THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM!
HOW ABOUT THE WORM, JEFF, ISN'T HE RATHER FOOLISH TO GET UP SO EARLY? TEE HEE!
THAT'S JUST IT, MUTT! THE WORM DOESN'T GO TO BED ALL NIGHT EITHER. IT'S WHEN HE'S ON HIS WAY HOME THAT THE BIRD CATCHES HIM!
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Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblican interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Naval Enlistment

Please tell some of the qualifications necessary before one can enlist in the United States navy.—J. A., Piedmont, W. Va.

An applicant fo renlistment in the navy must be an American citizen, native or fully naturalized, and must be able to read and write English. He must be able to read and write English. He must be between 17 and 30, and if under 20, he must present an age certificate. Applicants under 18 must furnish the written consent of parent or guardian, to be filled out on a separate blank, which is supplied on request. In addition they must have the special permission of the bureau of navigation. On the application blank each applicant must state that he believes himself to be physically qualified to perform the duties of the rating to which he may be assigned; that he is of good habits and character, and that he has never deserted from any branch of the military service.

An applicant must appear at a navy recruiting station or a navy yard and there be examined as to his qualifications for enlistment.

Esperanto

Please tell what the language known as Esperanto is.—C. C. H., Corry, Pa.

Esperanto is an artificial language which was invented some time ago by a Russian scholar of Warsaw, Poland. It is intended to serve as an international mode of speech, the words being mainly taken or adapted from the Latin. The first Esperanto instruction book was printed in 1887. The first society for the study of the language in the United States was formed in 1905 in Boston.

Choosing Electors

Please explain in these columns how the presidential electors are chosen.—J. A. C., Oakland, Ill.

Different methods are employed by different states for choosing the presidential electors. The four methods are:

1—The whole body of electors designated by the legislature in joint session. Under this system in 1820 New York chose electors as follows: Adams, 26; Jackson, 1; Crawford, 5; Clay, 4.

2—The whole body of electors chosen by the two houses of the legislature in concurrence; this led to such details and confusion as that in Pennsylvania in 1800 when seven Adams electors and eight Jefferson electors were chosen. In 1824 the number of states which chose their electors by legislatures numbered only six. The practice speedily died out except in South Carolina, which held to it down to 1860; and the unusual case of Colorado in 1876.

3—Choice of electors in congressional or other districts. The chief exponent of that system was Maryland, in which, as a result, we find several split electoral votes. In 1892 the legislature of Michigan districted that state for the purpose of splitting the electoral vote. Though successful, the act was highly unpopular.

4—Choice of electors by popular vote on a general state ticket. This gives the whole number of state electors to the party polling a plurality of the popular vote. This method prevailed in 1796, in six of the 16 states, and gained ground; but no statistics of the popular vote were collected before 1824.

Randall Parrish

Can you give a short biography of Randall Parrish in this department?—M. M. P., Amo, Ind.

Randall Parrish, the author, was born June 10, 1858. He was a student in the University of Iowa and was then admitted to the bar after graduation and began his practice at Wichita, Kan. He prospected in Arizona and New Mexico from 1883-5, and was later employed on daily papers in Denver, Omaha, Sioux City and Chicago. Parrish was also in charge of various country papers in Nebraska and Illinois. He is the author of quite a few books.

The Confederate Flag

I would like to have you publish a description of the Confederate flag.—M. A. J., Aurora, Neb.

The separate Confederate states had their own flags, but at the outset of the Civil war their congress adopted the "Stars and Bars." The flag had a white stripe between two red ones and a blue union with seven white stars in a circle for the number of seceding states. Later the stars were increased to 13. The usual battle flag was red with a blue cross and white stars diagonally. Late in the war the "bars" were exchanged for a white ground next the staff and red outside. It was sometimes made black.

Gallstone Troubles

Free book tells of improved method of treating inflammation of gall bladder and bile ducts associated with gallstones. Write Dr. E. E. Paddock, Box 201, TB, Kansas City, Mo.

SIX DRY INSPECTORS APPOINTED FOR OHIO

State Prohibition Commissioner Don V. Parker of Ohio named six of the ten inspectors who will ferret out violations of the liquor laws in Ohio. They are:

Charles O. Burke, Newark; Frank S. Evans, Columbus; W. D. Jones, Kingston; H. B. Thomas, Sandusky; S. W. Bampton, Navarre; Clark Thompson, Van Wert.

Each will draw $2,500. Parker named J. R. Pennell deputy commissioner at $3,600, and George L. Lamm, Fremont, chief clerk at $2,500.

Cutting a Wide Swath

"Cutting a wide swath" in any walk of life means that you must have good blood, steady nerves and strength in reserve

Just as our men showed they had the red blood of courage on the battle fields of France, so will you have the necessary "pep" and the right kind of blood if you make the blood redder and your health better by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For over fifty years this tonic and blood purifier has had the endorsement of the American public. Last year over a million bottles were sold. So why put off the day of purchase?——Buy NOW of your nearest druggist and gain in vim, vigor and vitality. Other folks have been benefited by Dr. Pierce's remedies, perhaps your neighbors, ask them. Here is what many say:

Cincinnati, Ohio.—"Some years ago I suffered with lowered vitality and liver trouble. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and have had excellent health since. I can never forget what this valuable remedy has done for me and can recommend it for all rundown conditions caused from overwork, or for sluggish liver."—PAUL S. MEGRUE, 5501 Madison Road.

American Legion News and Views

THE soft pedal has been applied to the case of Sergeants Frank Zimmer and Charles Naef, held in jail in Baden, Germany, for the attempt to kidnap slacker Bergdoll, and reports go about Coblenz, sub rosa, that "influence" is being used to get them back into the area of American occupation, without any official action.

The reason for the silence and the mystery is a quiet tip that the United States government can not do anything, officially, for Zimmer and Naef, but that Major General Henry T. Allen is trying unofficially to persuade German officials to let the men be returned, and that his public apology to Germany for the action of the Yank sergeants was given to pave the way for conciliatory action.

For this reason little or nothing is being publicly said about the case. It is understood that neither the war department nor the state department will take final action, and that the best chance to get the men free is by unofficial diplomacy. The American army on the Rhine is held in rather friendly regard by a large part of the German population and by many local officials on both sides of the river, and although General Allen refuses to discuss the case, the "tip" persists that friendly action may be forthcoming.

The American Legion has been investigating the case, but also maintains the "hush" attitude.

When Payson Dana, civil service commissioner for Massachusetts, declared in a public address that "All new legislation that looks to preference for World war veterans should be voted down; the veterans have got all they deserve," he aroused a storm of protest from the Legion. It was pointed out that Dana, whose length of service was 36 days in an O. T. C., had accepted a $60 bonus from the army, a $100 bonus from the state and had received his present position on the strength of being a "veteran."

In addition to his remarks on preference for ex-service men Dana publicly said that members of the legislature should not be afraid of the Legion as it did not amount to much and was not united. This slur on the organization to which Dana belongs, added to his hostile utterance regarding his fellow-veterans, caused Legionnaires all over the state to demand Dana's expulsion from the Brookline post and from his office.

The bill authorizing a bond of $25,000,000 to pay a state bonus to Oklahoma ex-service men and women was defeated in the house of representatives.

The bill was introduced by Representative Buck Campbell. It provided for a bonus of $1 for each day in service.

Gen. Mangin is arranging for the collection of supbscriptions for the erection of a monument in Paris in memory of American volunteers who fought with the French army. The monument will cost $100,000, and no foreign contributions will be accepted. A public ceremony in honor of the American volunteers will be held before the manument each year.

Backed by the American Legion organization of the state, a bill providing for exemption from payment of taxes by veterans has been passed by the Wyoming legislature. All ex-service men in the state, whether or not they enlisted from Wyoming, will benefit from the bill.

Louis Epple, former chairman of local draft board No. 7, in Boston, speaking before the Massachusetts selective service boards here recently, declared that the government should award D. S. M.'s or some other decoration to the men who worked on the draft boards from 1917 to 1919. He claimed that the work of the draft boards was more important than that of Bernard Baruch, who received a D. S. M. Gov. Channing Cox said the state was proud of the work done by the draft boards, and he favored any action that would lead to recognition. Ex-Gov. McCall said he favored the granting of a certificate.

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis is a staunch backer of the American Legion in its fight for the betterment of conditions among disabled veterans.

Speaking before a conference of Wisconsin post commanders recently he brought his audience to their feet when he declared that "if Americans spend the rest of their lives and all of their money in trying to do justice to the men whose lives were blasted in the World war it will not be too much."

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

THE wonderful note of simplicity, combined with smartness which characterizes this season's styles, is illustrated by our models, this week, and there is one high, tailored collar, also popular for early spring wear. There are ever so many coats that are trying their very best to look like 9912, with its long straight waist and fulled on skirt.

There are gowns and coat-dresses galore very much like them and with a fur neck scarf as a bracer, they go on the street as brazenly as though they were coats—wolves in sheeps' clothing. Some weaves of "sheeps' clothing" are hard to procure—have you noticed that? But there always are handsome substitutes and the colors this year are particularly lovely. The most beautiful neutral shades, soft as the skin of a mole, or of a faun, or a baby's head, have been evolved for coats and gowns.

Sweaters, too, are leading a sober life, servilely imitating the cloth sports coats which are themselves usurping the place in popular esteem which the sweaters used to occupy.

The embroidery on 9697 makes it feel quite dressy and pert, as the wren must have felt when it stuck some of the feathers of the red bird in its tail. But the embroidery has a "made in America" look, while the feathers were imported—probably from Russia where the "Reds" are hatched.

The dainty little girl down in the right hand corner depends upon the draw strings and daintiness of the material for the prettiness of the frock and the flowers grow upon it in the most unexpected places, this one maintaining diplomatic relations with the hem. The frilly bonnet her "nintimate" friend is wearing, with a tight little, right little cluster of silk flowers is just the thing any little girl would love to wear and any mother could make with "a simple twist of the wrist." The child in plaid may be a little older and kin to the "gingham dog," but she looks "azackly" as well as her young neighbors across the column. We haven't seen a more attractive, up-to-the-minute little school frock in many a long day.

Perhaps we may have said this before, but it was still true at our last peep into shops and shop windows, but the plaids for sports skirts always have the emphasis put on the up and down part of the design, with the effect of a stripe a little undecided about which way it shall go.

The sports things are making their appearance in increasing numbers and wonderful color combinations. Sashes, in gay shades, attach themselves to many of them and really are very beautiful. Almost as sweet as the "flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la," are the collar and cuff sets and all the exquisite accessories and the little knots of artificial flowers in pastel shades and of clever workmanship—although you make them yourself easily enough, if you are observing and they are as good as a stethoscope in registering the heartbeats of Spring, throbbing, throbbing in trees and grass and every living thing.

If one of the new, graceful wraps is allowed any buttons at all, it rarely is more than one, keeping the hands so busy holding them gracefully in place that they really have opportunity to do little else. Fashion seems to be miserly as to buttons except as trimming and then she is lavish enough with them. After all, Dame Fashion isn't so different from the rest of us with our inconsistent little extravagances and economies.

No. 9,907 — Girl's Dress — Cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yards 36-inch material, with ⅝ yard 36-inch contrasting, and a leather belt.

No. 9,900—Girl's Coat—Cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅞ yards 44-inch material.

No. 9,888—Child's One-Piece Dress Size 4 requires 2 yards 32 or 36-inch material.

No. 9,912—Lady's and Misses' Coat—Cut in sizes 16 years and 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard 24-inch material for collar.

No. 9,896—Lady's Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅛ yards 44-inch plain material, with 2¼ yards 44-inch plaid material, and a leather belt.

No. 9,697—Lady's Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

OUR PEACE PAGE

HOBBY RIDING

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

HOBBIES, hobbies, hobbies. Everyone should have one. And if they haven't they should acquire one the very first minute possible.

Have you ever been to an artist's studio and wanted to ask "What is this?" or "How did you get that?" and "Where did it come from?" Everything suggests a fascinating story and provokes curiosity. We wait patiently, restraining our questions till our artist host begins to weave a romance for us.

Not so very long ago Aunt Martha visited the studio of a famous artist and lest you may have heard of him or his work she will call him Thomas Gray. His studio is crowded with souvenirs and curios from other lands, each with a story fairly crying to be told. It all makes you wish for plenty of leisure and a comfortable chair to listen to this wonderful man's story of experiences and people which are stored in his memory.

It's just his hobby, that's all. He gathers quaint and interesting things from everywhere, which not only bring him joy in recalling instances of acquiring them, but bring pleasure to his friends when he weaves stories about them in his studio.

Gray lives in New York and year by year he adds to the collection in his studio things which bewitch him by their mystery or attract him by their beauty or age.

It was on one of his trips to India that Gray met a man reduced to extreme poverty. He was not an ordinary beggar but a poor unfortunate fellow in great temporary need. Gray gave him money for food and his passage home. It was all the poor chap asked. Then Gray wished him luck and promptly forgot all about him.

Some weeks later on the eve of his departure for America, Gray received a huge package mysteriously wrapped. Inside was a flat, round gong about fourfeet in diamter made of iron and pounded in the center until it formed a hollow like a bowl. The large flat part of the circle was painted with dull gold.

Gray, of course, recognized it as a temple gong and he liked to believe that the beggar sent it to him as a symbol of good luck.

But how did the chap get possession of huch a priceless treasure? Steal it? Perhaps, but Gray was loath to let his mind dwell on the possibility of theft.

The artist experimented with his gift and found that by winding various heavy materials about his cane he could strike the gong and get different effects.

He tapped it gently and heard a muffled sound like the tap-tap of the blind beggars of Bombay. Then he struck a blow right in the center of the gong and it sounded for all the world like the boom of the sea. And again a steady beat was the call to prayer for the people of the temple. Even hanging in his studio the gong holds its weird atmosphere of mystery doubt.

It is like a real presence in the studio, mutely testifying to strange customs of strange lands. Perhaps conspiracies have been cautiously whispered near the temple door and it interrupted them with its boom. Perhaps it could tell of the terror of natives summoned to war. Always calling people to their moment of reflection, like a call to arms to fight the great battle of life.

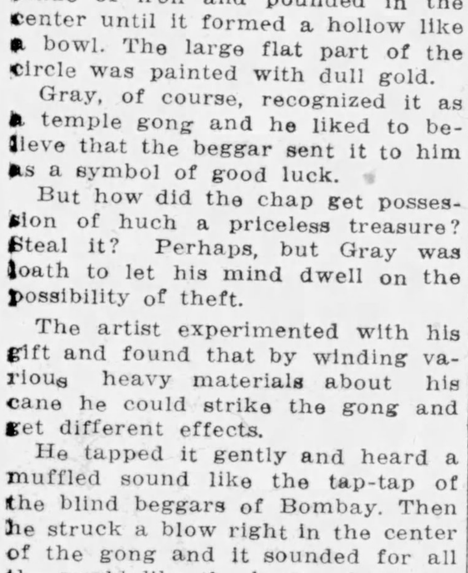
Perhaps Gray's hobby is expensive. But there are others for simpler tastes and more meagre pocketbooks. Some of the most absorbing of hobbies are the least expensive.

A hobby should be some recreation, some pursuit, some investigation or collection which will occupy leisure hours and which will bring with it some modicum of pleasure in following it. Let it absorb your thoughts and your interest during you leisure hours and go back to your work refreshed by the change.

Anyway, have a hobby!

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Abundant!



Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp, checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty-tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness—All druggists!

Mixing With Martha

APPLE JOHNNY CAKE.

Grease deep pie tin around the edges; fill with nice cooking apples sliced thin and bits of butter sprinkled with sugar and a little cinnamon. Mix one cup of milk and sufficient sifted flour and two teaspoons baking powder to make a stiff batter. Spread over the apples. Bake and serve with cream, with apple side up.

RAISIN PUFFS.

Two eggs, one-half cup butter, two cups flour, one cup of sweet milk, four teaspoons baking powder, one cup of chopped raisins. Steam in cups twenty minutes. This will serve eight persons.

PINOUCHE.

Two cups of brown sugar, one tablespoon strong coffee, enough milk to moisten the sugar—about two tablespoons. Boil until it strings. Remove from the stove and add one-half cup chopped nuts or raisins. Beat until it sugars and then pour into a butttered pan and cut in squares before it is too cold.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

I loved the wind,
Whether in winter when its trump did blow
Through desolate gorges dirges of despair;
Or whether it breathed soft in vernal hours,
And filled the trees with sap, and filled the grass with flowers.
—R. H. Stoddard.

N. E. G. Calls the Role!

What's that—Isabel calling me "grandma?" No doubt she was paying respect to my venerable years, and I thank her for the honor, but where, oh where are the grandchildren? Why, Isabel, I'm not yet out of short dresses myself! I'm glad to see so many of the former M. G. R.'s coming back to the fold and hope that there are more to follow. I'm deeply sorry to say that Zack Stubbs has answered his last roll call. Thus, you see, we have lost two of our best and jolliest members—Peggy Short and Zack. I often have thought that if the merely written words of these two M. G. R.'s could inspire us, who never saw them, with such high ideals, how fortunate indeed must have been those people who were permitted to enjoy personally the radiating influence of such noble characters. W. D. W., I seconded your first proposition, but forgot to tell you, and here is a hearty "aye" for proposition number two. I have relatives in your city and once spent a very pleasant week there. Isabel, since hearing the voice of Oregon Bach, Old Jigger, Country Greeny, Tennessee Coon and others, don't you feel just a wee bit at home? Why, they simply have taken me back 20 years and I am a girl again. Since your voice succeeded in awakening several of our old-time favorites, I am going to venture another roll call and let us see which can "yell" the loudest, or induce the largest number of back-sliders to return once again if only long enough to say "Here!" The first ones to answer my roll call may share a large pumpkin pie. Good? Of course it is, for I made it myself. One, two, three, go! Mr. and Mrs. Brother Jonathan, Willa, The Raven, Lena Rivers, Earnest, Western, Elva, Drusilla, Big I. T., Mother's Crutch, John Jr., Em T. Head, Pater's Houeskeeper, Violet Gray, Rattle Trap, Cricket, Egyptian Friend, Irma, Sunflower Kid, Boadica, Lancelot, Walter Douglas, Old Dominion Girl, Hazel Thornton, Unicetti, Quien Sabe, Omega, Olive Branch, Paulina, Va. Charlie, Make Haste, Mr. Smiley, Daisy, Capt. Nemo, Pennemite Jake, Florida Old Man, Georgia Cracker, Buffalo Bill, Inda, Odd Number, Leonanie—and, oh dear! guess I'd better run home and get another pie ready. Guess I'll make this one chocolate, in case there are any who do not like pumpkin.—New England Girl.

YOUNG WITH HER CHILDREN.

Good morning to all. Some winter here in the hills of Ohio, after having such fine weather for such a long time and now, such cold weather, it "kinder" makes the chills creep up and down one's back. But I enjoy all kinds of weather, for it takes all kinds to make us appreciate each as it comes. There are two quiet little girls and two real boys in our home, so you see we have something to be proud of. I go out and join in all their sports, even to ball playing and horseshoe pitching. No laughing—you may think that I am not out of my teens yet, but bless your dear hearts, I am 'way out of them in age, but not in mind and body. I think we are just as old as we make ourselves. To keep young, we should be in young company. We have music in our home and our two girlies play the violin and guitar, also the organ and harp. We have a phonograph and the two little boys are learning to sing, while the younger one is still in dresses. Pearl Vessey, come again; I like your letters. They remind me of my days back home or on the road, rather, as we used to travel like you do. I have been in several different states. What has become of Pig? He has been absent so long, also Fern Leaf. My! Here I have said so much and nothing that I came to say. Don't be impatient—mostly said to the Boys and Girls—but avoid using the same old expressions. Think how tired Aunt Martha must be of reading over and over again about the "horrid wastebasket," etc. I read all your letters with much interest, but I feel that Aunt Martha isn't being treated fairly. Will use my girlhood nickname—Sockery.

NO LONGER A STRANGER.

Here I come, an entire stranger to all the Merry-Go-Rounders and all the Peace Page contributors and readers, hoping that one and all will give me a glad hand of welcome such as has been given Uncle Jim, Uncle Dick and Mrs. McRill and others. This is my first attempt to get on the Merry-Go-Round, so I am feeling somewhat dubious as to what the outcome of my venture will be. I have been a reader of The Blade for about ten years and to say that I enjoy reading it is a very mild way of expressing myself. Every page is interesting, but the Peace Page appeals to me most inasmuch as so many who contribute to this page have passed the same milestones of life as I have, have had the same sorrows, but are still striving to go on and live the remaining years of their lives in the way which God wishes them to. I wanted to write to the Peace Page some time ago, when I read a letter from a New York contributor who said that his state was the best state in the good old U. S. A. I only wanted to say that he had never been to Iowa. If he had, he never could have made such a broad assertion. And Rev. A. S. G., it is never too late to develop "traits and talents." Why, I am past, well past 16, and I have taken up embroidery and the violin. To be sure, I can embroider better than I can play the violin; it's more in my line. In former years I "embroidered" stocking and sock heels and knees of pants, in "marble time" especially. You know now, Tennessee Coon, that Aunt Martha is a wife and mother, for did you not see where she said that someone very dear to her would stop being 16 on the 21st of May? Would like to write more, but if the W. B. gets this, it will be such a waste of stationery. Greetings to all Merry-Go-Rounders.—Mrs. Emma T. of Iowa.

How to Deal With Stains

Moisten the point of a sulphur match and rub over ink stains on the finger. It will remove them. Peroxide of hydrogen will remove blood spots from white material without leaving a stain or ring. Sweet spirits of wine will remove any kind of stain from leather. Simply saturate a cloth in the wine and rub the stain lightly. In an instant the stain will disappear. To remove paint stains from the windows, after spring painting and cleaning, use hot, sharp vinegar. The spots will disappear as if by magic.

The POETS' CORNER

The Beggar's Petition

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
Whose days are dwindling to the shortest span;
Oh! give relief, and Heaven will bless your store.

These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years;
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek,
Has been the channel to a flood of tears.

Yon house, erected on the rising ground,
With tempting aspect drew me from my road;
For plenty there a residence has found,
And grandeur a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread;
A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.

Oh! take me to your hospitable dome;
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold!
Short is my passage to the fragile tomb,
For I am poor and miserably old!

Should I reveal the sources of my grief,
If soft humanity e'er touch'd your breast,
Your hands would not withhold the kind relief,
And tears of pity would not be represt.

Heav'n sends misfortunes; why should we repine?
'Tis Heav'n has brought me to the state you see;
And your condition may be soon like mine,
The child of sorrow and misery.

A little farm was my paternal lot,
Then, like the lark, I sprightly hail'd the morn;
But ah! Oppression forc'd me from my cot,
My cattle died, and blighted was my corn.

My daughter, once the comfort of my age,
Lur'd by a villain from her native home,
Is cast abandon'd on the world's wide stage,
And doom'd in scanty poverty to roam.

My tender wife, sweet soother of my care!
Struck with sad anguish at the stern decree,
Fell, ling'ring fell, a victim of despair,
And left the world to wretchedness and me.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

My Little Girl

By C. J. Todd.

My little girl, you look so small,
You wear almost no clothes at all.
Only your corset and your hose—
It seems you wear few other clothes.
But just a flimsy little skirt,
No petticoat or undershirt.
Have you no panties on your thighs,
No underclothes for a disguise?
Those ugly, awkward peg-heel shoes,
That tilt you up upon your toes,
Of all footwear are most absurd,
Of which the gods have seen or heard.
Your slendor, lanky, spindle form,
Devoid of curve or woman's charm;
Looks so frosty, cold and chill,
Just like a glassy icicle.
And when you step it seems to me,
You show your whole anatomy.
You look so fragile, lean and thin,
With just a band beneath your chin,
To indicate where is your waist,
That fashion has so far misplaced.
You most resemble a Katy Did,
Behind a corn silk slightly hid,
Your limbs as slender seem to be,
As are the kickers of a flea.
To me you look so very queer—
Just like a Kansas grasshopper.
If 'twasn't for your cart wheel hat,
You'd fitly represent a bat.
I've often wondered how you feel—
How you sit or how you kneel,
In such a scanty, skin tight sheath,
Without some other clothes beneath;
And if you're not afraid to bend,
Lest your cheese cloth shroud might rend.
What kind of thoughts do you suppose,
Men have 'bout you without your clothes?
It's strange that you can have the face,
To show yourselves in such disgrace.
What's come of maiden modesty,
That you should dress so unchastly?
Outstrip the courtesans of France,
Nor leave the soiled doves half a chance.
If you don't soon adopt reform,
You'll need fly nets to keep you warm;
For, soon, like Eve before the fall,
You'll simply wear no clothes at all.

The Blind Child's Prayer

"They tell me, father, that tonight
You wed another bride;
That you will clasp her in your arms
Where my dear mother died.

"That she will lay her stately head
Upon your manly breast,
Where she who now lies low in death,
In her last hours did rest.

"They say her name is Mary, too,
The name my mother bore;
But, father, is she kind and true,
Like the one you loved before?

"And is her step so soft and light,
Her voice so meek and mild?
And, father, do you think she'll love
Your blind and helpless child?

"Please, father, do not bid me come
To greet your lovely bride,
I could not meet her in the room
Where my dear mother died.

"Her picture's hanging on the wall,
Her books are lying near;
And there's the harp her finger touched,
And there's her vacant chair.

"The chair where by her side I knelt
To say my evening prayer;
Please, father, do not bid me come—
I could not meet her there.
"But when I've cried myself to sleep,
As now I often do,
Then softly to my chamber creep
My new mamma and you.

"And bid her gently press a kiss
Upon my throbbing brow,
Just as my own dear mother would—
Father, you're weeping now.

"Now let me kneel down by your side
And to the Saviour pray,
That God's right hand may guide you both
Through life's long, weary way."

The prayer was softly murmured then
"I'm weary now," she said;
He gently raised her in his arms
And laid her on the bed.

Then, as he turned to leave the room
One joyful cry was given;
He turned, to catch that last glad smile—
His blind child was in heaven.

They laid her by her mother's side,
And raised a marble fair;
And on it were these simple words:
"There'll be no blind ones there."

Sunny Tennessee

(Author Unknown.)

On a morning bright and clear,
To my old home I drew near,
Just a village down in sunny Tennessee;
I was speeding on a train,
That would bring me back again,
To my sweetheart who was waiting there for me.
We could hear those darkies singing,
As she said farewell to me,
Far across the fields of cotton,
My old homestead I could see;
When the moon rose in its glory,
Then I told life's sweetest story,
To the girl I loved in sunny Tennessee.

CHORUS

It has been but a few short years,
Since I kissed away her tears,
Then the day I left her by her dear old mother's side;
And each day we've been apart,
She grows dearer to my heart,
Than the night I asked her to be my bride.

As the train drew up at last,
Old familiar scenes I'd passed,
As I kissed my mother at the station door;
And as old friends gathered round,
Tears on every face I found,
And I missed the one that I'd been longing for.
I whispered, "Mother, dear, where is Mary, she's not here?"
All the world seemed lost in sadness come to me,
For she pointed to a spot
In the churchyard's little lot,
Where my sweetheart sleeps in sunny Tennessee.

Negroes form about one-tenth of the entire population of the United States.

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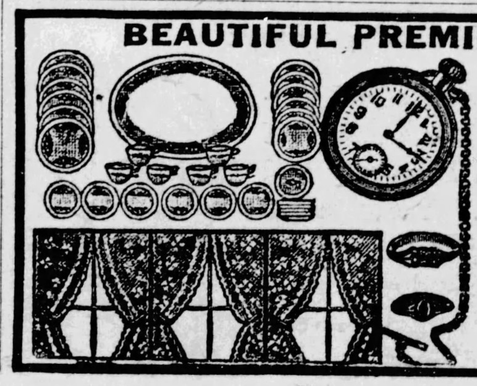

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HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

A STORY BEYOND WORDS

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 20 Is, "Jesus on the Cross."—Matt. 27:33-50.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

RECENTLY I tried to re-read a novel that had greatly moved me in early youth, The Story of An Untold Love. This time I found it thin and sentimental and mawkish. Now I have been re-reading another story of untold love—untold because it surpasses words—and I am freshly gripped and awed and overwhelmed by the greatness of it.

William T. Ellis

For nearly 2,000 years the mightiest intellects of earth have pondered upon this story and tried to compass its full import. Books by the myriad have been written upon it, without adequately interpreting it. More songs and hymns have had it for their theme than have dealt with all the other loves of all men and women. Addresses and lectures and sermons numbering millions and millions have attempted to set it forth. Thousands of lawyers have sought to analyze it. Painting and sculpture and music at their highest expression have tried to portray it. Yet today it remains, fresh and exhaustless, the story of an untellable love, surpassing the power of words; the loftiest and most important of all the subjects that engage the interest of humanity.

That story, of course, is the love of God for man as expressed in the death of Jesus Christ on the Cross, whereby all His life and ministry and teachings reached their climax.

More important, of course, than any comments upon the record is the inspired narrative itself. Matthew, a witness, tells the story thus, his Greek being rendered in the speech of our day by the scholarly Weymouth Version:

New Version of Greatest Drama.

"'What then,' said Pilate, 'shall I do with Jesus, the so-called Christ?'

"With one voice they shouted:

"'Let Him be crucified.'

"'Why, what crime has He committed?' asked Pilate. But they kept on furiously shouting:

"'Let Him be crucified!'

"So when he saw that he could gain nothing but that on the contrary there was a riot threatening, he called for water and washed his hands in sight of them all, saying:

"'I am not responsible for this murder; you must answer for it.'

"'His blood,' replied all the people, 'be on us and on our children!'

"Then he released Barabbas to them, but Jesus he ordered to be scourged, and gave Him up to be crucified.

"Then the Governor's soldiers took Jesus into Preatorium, and called together the whole battalion to make sport of Him. Stripping off His garments, they put on Him a general's short crimson cloak. They twisted a wreath of thorny twigs and put it on His head, and they put a sceptre of cane in His right hand, and kneeling to Him they shouted in mockery:

"'Long live the King of the Jews!'

"Then they spat upon Him, and taking the cane they repeatedly struck Him on the head with it. At least, having finished their sport, they took off the cloak, clothed Him again in His own garments, and led Him away for crucifixion.

"Going out they met a Cyrenaean named Simon; whom they compelled to carry His cross, and so they came to a place called Golgotha, which means 'Skull-ground.' Here they gave Him a mixture of wine and gall to drink, but having tasted it He refused to drink it. After crucifying Him, they divided His garments among them by lot, and sat down there on guard. Over His head they placed a written statement of the charge against Him:

"THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

"At the same time two robbers were crucified with Him, one at His right hand and one at His left.

"And the passers-by reviled Him. They shook their heads at Him and said:

"'You who would pull down the Sanctuary and build a new one within three days, save yourself. If you are God's Son, come down from the cross.'

"In like manner the High Priests also, together with the Scribes and Elders, taunted Him.

"'He saved others,' they said, 'Himself He cannot save! He is the King of Israel! Let Him now come down from the cross, and we will believe in Him. His trust is in God; let God deliver Him now, if He will have Him;' for He said, 'I am God's Son.'

"Insults of the same knid were heaped on Him even by the robbers who were being crucified with Him.

"Now from noon until three o'clock in the afternoon there was darkness over the whole land; but about three o'clock Jesus cried out in a loud voice:

"'Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?' that is to say, 'My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?' (Ps. xxii. 1).

"The man is calling for Elijah,' said some of the bystanders.

"One of them ran forthwith, and filling a sponge with sour wine put it on the end of a cane and offered it Him to drink; while the rest said:

"'Let us see whether Elijah is coming to deliver Him.'

"But Jesus uttered another loud cry and then yielded up His spirit."

Those Crosses in France.

How strong the hold that the central truths of life and religion take upon the common mind is startlingly revealed to the visitor to the battlefields of France. All the graves of the fallen are marked by crosses. One uniform orthodoxy covers them; they make the sign of the cross in death. French, German, British, American—all the soldiers who gave their lives in the great war now rest beneath the Calvary symbol. It was the deep conviction of the soldiers themselves that the Cross is their eternal hope. There were no infidels in the fighting line.

Even as the Seer of Patmos perceived the eternal principal of the crucifixion in "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world" who was in the midst of the throne, so mankind has sensed that sacrificed servants of duty are following, albeit afar off, the footsteps of Jesus. There is no denial of the need of the atonement, or of the unique vicariousness of the death of Christ, in all this reaching out of groping hands to touch in fellowship the pierced hand of the Redeemer.

Over the greater part of Europe one finds wayside crosses. Eastern Christians maintain the emblem of Calvary with their lives, marking it on their doorways and even tattooing it on their faces. In Japan, as in Moslem lands, the old faiths used to test the renunciation of Christians by asking them to trample or to spit upon the cross. This perception of the central place of the symbol and truth of the crucifixion in Christian life is well-nigh universal.

To disciples of all creeds the cross has embodied their loftiest spiritual thought.

A Crowded Stage.

The Greatest Story in the World, climaxing in the Cross, has only one Hero, but many incidental characters. The trial and death of Jesus, which began according to the forms of justice and ended in an exhibition of mob law, reveal all grades of human nature—for even in His Atonement the Savior was touched by the varied infirmities of man. How the characters troop across the stage set for creation's supreme drama on a gray hill outside of old Jerusalem's wall!

First there were the enemies of Jesus, cunning, resourceful, unscrupulous and resentful. Wounded ecclesiastical pride, aggrieved commercial power, branded wickedness in high places, had shrewdly plotted and contrived together until they had got this New Teacher into the hand of the Roman Law.

Next was Pilate, the politician-governor, who was as just as his own fear and ambition would let him be. He acquitted Jesus by Roman law and convicted Him by lynch law. For lack of common, courageous manhood, Pilate is eternally pilloried in the world's hall of infamy.

Then there was the throaty rabble, which shortly before had cried "Hosannah!" and now fiercely yelled, "Crucify Him!" In the presence of this volatile mob, tools of shrewd schemers in the background, who will say that always "Vox populi, vox Dei?"

True friends, mostly women, clustered near the cross, amid the black shadows that miraculously veiled the face of the sky. Judas had gone off to a suicide's grave, but faithful comrades remained near.

Rome's soldiers, impersonally doing one of the day's tasks of militarism, by their very indifference, callousness and gambling triviality, throw into high relief the sublimity of the cross. The thieves on either side of the Redeemer better understand than these soldiers that this was no common crucifixiou.

Last of all, as first of all, was the Majestic Prisoner, dignified amid torture and agony, and Captain of conditions even when nailed to the cross. His personality overtopped all else, even as His cross—the crowning touch of cruelty was that a Carpenter should die by the handiwork of His craft—overlooked the multitude. Literature and history have no parallel for this Figure.

We cannot speak of Him in any terms at our command. This was the supreme transaction and mystery of eternity. Somehow, on this hill of execution, God and man were reconciled by the shed blood of the Crucified Christ. His death secured man's life. It is the untellable love story of the ages.

Short and Sweet

Bertha L. Bennitt, R. D. 3, Box 35, New Carlisle, Ind., "landed" in Short and Sweet when she visited us before and we hoped to be able to treat her better the next time she came, but her train was a little late and when she arrived we hadn't a bit of space in the Boys and Girls corner left. She is another of our friends who agrees with Humpty Dumpty's views and sympathizes with Lonely Heart. Bertha told us so many interesting things, among them that her mother used to write to the M. G. R. and we're always so glad to hear from our long-time friends. She begged Lonesome Andy to wake up, or he would be seeing another ghost. Her hobbies are music and housework—pretty good hobbies, aren't they? A debate on whether the Sunday school has done more for the uplift of a community than the church would be interesting, Bertha thinks. Just at the end of her letter she hinted that she would answer cards and letters and if you'll just look up a bit you'll see where you may address her.

Bucna of W. Va. kept attracting our eyes toward her letter with the red ink she used—sort of flagged us—until we just had to read it in self-defense—and then we were glad we did, for it was as jolly as it looked. Bucna is sure that she would like to wear a ring or pin just like all the other boys and girls of The Blade are wearing as a symbol of friendship and so that the "cousins" would instantly recognize each other. She suggests that if you really want an emblem to wear, that you discuss it some more. She has been a reader of The Blade ever since she was six and now is 16, and still is interested. We feel mighty proud of that, Bucna.

What do you suppose is the reason Hoosier Girl gave for being glad that she lives in Indiana instead of "Virginny"—she doesn't have to go so far to visit us! Hoosier Girl, too, agrees with Miss Humpty Dumpty that gum chewing is less injurious than smoking cigarets. She notices with a funny little "lonesome" feeling around her heart that so many "old-timers" are deserting us—Lavant Owen, Bachelor Billy, Prairie Rose and Dixie Moonbeam, among them.

That Shoebutton Sue struck just the right note when she asserted that W. Va. is the best state in the Union, is what Bo Peep cried to her "sheep," through the nicest kind of a letter. Bo Peep would welcome the sound of a "bleat" from Dixie Queen, Day Dreamer, Just Another, Lavant Owen, Bachelor Billy, and, oh, so many others! We thought that perhaps we might expect Bo Peep to be entirely original, but there it was staring at us from the bottom of the page—"I wish Aunt Martha would put her picture in the paper, too, so we could all see her."

"I'd like to have the song, Pearl Bryan. Will some of you please to oblige—Mystery?" is the way this same "Mystery" ended her letter and we began one paragraph. After a glimpse of Ohio Sunshine in the Short and Sweet column, she could not bear to remain unknown any longer, although she likes being a mystery. She says, Sunshine, that your bright rays have not penetrated the darkest corners if you cannot see harm in dancing, unless you dance by yourself or with another girl. She thinks that reading From the Ballroom to Hell, written by an ex-dancing master, would convince anyone that there is harm in dancing. She offers to "exchange" photographs with Aunt Martha—the blessed young bargainer and briber, who would buy a "pig in a poke."

BOYS AND GIRLS

In the dark silence of her chamber March works out sweeter things than mortals know.
—May Riley Smith.

The Patches We Needed.

Hay there! I say, you've got some pretty nice hay there. Now Bachelor Billy, stop all that chatter and get the fire agoin' for its pretty frosty in old Pa. We've got enough snow for sledding for once this winter. Four inches anyhow. Sure and Oi'll take a seat alongside of Dixey Dar—er Moonbeam (skuze mi aukwardness) 'cause she's close to the stove, otherwise I'd have stood. I saw by the Blade of February 10 in Howard P. Warwick's "Wait a Minute" jokes a particularly good one headed "Collar Buttons." Sure is fine, according to my idea.

Say, Old Jigger, I don't believe you're more than 20 years old anyhow. Besides, you might know even if Aunt Martha were a "widder" there would be no chance for you with all these bachelors around.

Lonely Heart, I believe you might well take Mary Ann's advice. You could want a good while for better.

Someone asked my advice on baseball, football, and other "bawl" games. Well, you could have gotten more satisfaction from our Holstein calf for I have never seen either a foot or basketball game, but from what I hear and the number of people who are hurt playing them I think there are better games. As for baseball, I think that is all right. In fact I used to play that when I went to school.

Do tell, Farmer Gal, if you had left the "farmer" off your name we could all have told by your last letter that you were a farmer "gal" all right. Farmer girls are all the time burnin' their pies. If there's any one thing that I despise, it's a burned pie. Ho hum! I'll have to get those chickens fed and the cows milked.

I'm still all over. PATCHES.

P. S.—My sister's settin' here with her eyebrows drawn about half way down over her nose just because I asked her how to spell about half of these words. Don't you folks wish you had a helpful sister like mine?

Chubby Lee Sends Love.

Knock! Knock! Hello, Aunt Martha, will you please invite me in and let me shake hands with all the dear Cousins? Now, I don't want a seat by Bachelor Billie, because he doesn't like tomboys. Oh, there comes Farmer Lass. I'll just hide behind this door until she passes, for I forgot and left these overalls on; but first I must explain that I never wear them except when I work out-of-doors, and I have been helping my brother haul hay today. My hobbies are horseback riding, automobiling, and basketball. Oh yes, I can cook, too, for I am the only housekeeper here as my mother died when I was two years old. You see that I have never known a mother's love, and there have been times when I have longed for her and for her advice. You cousins who have mothers should treat them kindly for a mother is the best friend you have. I know you are all wondering who I am. Well, I am just a little country girl, five feet and nine inches tall, with brown hair and eyes. I will let you guess my age, merely telling you that I am between 16 and 20. Cousins, I haven't found my ideal yet; do you suppose that I ever shall? I shall tell you how I should like him to be. He must not be over six feet tall, must have light, curly hair, and blue eyes. The older folks say that looks do not make the man; how about it, cousins? I'll run along now and not bother you with my chatter any longer, but if I should slip by Mr. W. B. this time, I may come again. Love to my dear Auntie and Cousins.—Chubby Lee.

A First-Time Visit.

As I seldom see a letter from this county, and having been a subscriber and reader of The Blade for many years, I come seeking space in your happy circle. I have received several premiums for taking subscriptions for The Blade and when our time expires will make up another club. Aunt Martha, will you please tell if you are a member of any church, and if so, what kind? I have heard some say that you are a Catholic and some say that you are a Methodist. I will appreciate it very much if you will answer through The Blade. How many like flowers I do, for one, and my favorite flowers are asters, sweet peas and roses. I do enjoy them so. What are you folks doing for pastime? I have been crocheting some and have made several pieces. I have some Indian Runner ducks and what pleasure it is to gather the eggs and tend to the little ducklings. Now, girls, if you want to earn some pin money, get a setting of eggs and try raising ducks. You will find them very little trouble to raise. We have an organ and a phonograph. I cannot play much, but I enjoy the phonograph. I would like to see the words of Will the Circle Be Unbroken? and Memory of Motleer in print. As this is my first attempt, and my letter is rather lengthy, I will bid you adieu, and leave room for a more interesting writer.—N. D. W. of Ky.

Aunt Martha feels presuming in claiming affiliation with any church—she has time for so little of the work which would make her a worthy member. Does knowing that she "belongs" to the Presbyterian church make her any dearer, or less dear, oh, little girl of the south?

Une Petite Amie Francaise.

I am very lonesome. I take the courage in the hand, and a pencil in the other, and my French-Anglaise dictionnaire on the table. I will try and make myself understood. I am very lonesome. I miss France southern sunny. I hope that Aunt Martha will print this, as I feel as if I make many friends. This is one good country grand. I understand not very well the language. I read t almost like the French. I speak it to be understood. I it write with great labor, and the dictionnaire. I like the lettres, they read so friendly. Most listen very good, but I them understand not very well, and some things said concerning dancing and lady's habits the most. It appears to me that it is immodest to attract attention. A young lady in what is pleased to call a modest dress would attract very much; and that the gown ornaments not the lady, but the lady ornaments the gown. I see not harm in dancing. I wish I had the how to send to the Moon Beam a lettre. I understand not all her lettre, but it was interessante. She has the imagien magnifique. If you please, Moon Beam, put my lettre of my name "J. V." on the tree.—Your Friend, J. V.

CARDS AND LETTERS

These boys and girls have decided that they would like to correspond with you: Elsie and Elmer Harker and Gretchel Lona Teter of Teterton, W. Va.; Viola Rivers, Reynoldsville, Pa., R. D. 4; Blanche Hamrick, Samp, W. Va.; Ethel Fox, Cecil Hamrick and Bailey Gunn Frametown, W. Va.; Claudie and Cecil Hall, Servia, W. Va.; Beryl Gibson and Lillie McCoy, Glendon, W. Va.; Mabel, Lottie and Kelley Umberber R. D. 2, Box 45, Ceres, Va.; Ivan Howard Sanford, R. D. 2, Alanson Mich.; Maud Halcomb Warfield Clay Co., W. Va.; Merle Johnson and Eula Ferguson, Henrietta, W. Va.; Dolly Morrison, Hazel and Murl Snider and Jesse Kelley, Freed, W. Va.; Wave Cox, Iris W. Va.; Everett Campbell, Smithville, W. Va.; Maxine and Pauline Jones, Mary Frances King and Carol Standard, Thorpe, Ill.

ABLE TO DO HER WORK

After Long Suffering Mrs. Siefert Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Pottsville, Pa.—"I suffered with female trouble for four or five years and was very irregular. I was not fit to do my work at times and took medicine from a doctor and got no benefit. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in the newspapers and took it and got all right. I gained twenty pounds or more and am now able to do my work. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends and you may use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. SALLIE SIEFERT, 313 W. Fourth Street, Pottsville, Pa.

The everyday life of many housewives is a continual struggle with weakness and pain. There is nothing more wearing than the ceaseless round of household duties and they become doubly hard when some female trouble makes every bone and muscle ache, and nerves all on edge.

If you are one of these women do not suffer for four or five years as Mrs. Siefert did, but profit by her experience and be restored to health.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

ROADS AND LOADS— — Hard Winter on Highways

The past winter has been a hard test of our public highways. Frequent freezing and thawing with heavy loads have caused the bottom and base of roads to give way in many places.

Taxpayers are guessing. They have spent big sums of money and have the right to expect good roads for their money. In many cases lack of good drainage has caused ruin to many road beds. Water standing on the surface is a torment to any road. A wet base will soon show signs of break and decay when heavy loads pass over.

We have not yet made a practice of taking as good care of roads in the winter time, as we do in the summer. Recently we were taken over country roads in an auto. Good grading had been done. A crown had been made that turned all surface water. Our auto went over this highway at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Other roads that had been gravelled but neglected, were hardly passable.

In the near future, the road builder and the taxpayer must come to the conclusion that roads must be made thicker and wider and given a regular patrol the same as given to railway roadbeds. Loads are ever increasing in weight. Eggshell roads will break with 20 and 30-ton loads going over them. Thicker roads or the law must limit loads.

WHO IS FREE— Canada or United States?

"We live under a monarchy. We have a king whom we all honor. We are free. We are absolutely free. You good folks of the United States live under a republic. You have a president. You will never know what real freedom means until you have lived under a monarchy such as we enjoy. You people are bound and handcuffed by party prejudice, political machines and mania for office. When you put men in office you have to keep them whether you want them or not until their time is out. In Canada we can have what we want, whom we want, when we want it or them. We hire an officer today and fire him tomorrow if we so desire. In your country your officers and political bosses run the show. In Canada the rule works the other way and the common folks can fire a boss at any time and we usually do. We honor you and your country. You should envy us the freedom we enjoy and our spirit of national contentment."

These remarks were made at a banquet in Canada where Canucks and Yanks broke bread together. Rural Welfare Editor was toastmaster of the occasion. One of the Canadian speakers handed out the above statement, which has set us to thinking and debating as to whether he was right in what he said.

The Canadian never misses a chance to boost for his country. Not all of our American citizens can say the same. Every Canadian can sing or repeat from memory his national songs. Many of us in the United States cannot do so. At every public gathering the Canadian offers his toast to his king. In the United States we damn and condemn our chief executive and create distrust in the minds of the rank and file as to whether we have a good or bad man in the White House.

Mixing with folks of other countries does tend to make us have less love for our own country, but it should make us want to do more for our own country. Of course Canada has political parties. No doubt there are some good sized and healthy bosses in that country. But the fact remains that the Canadian has learned to exploit the good things about his country and to say mighty little about its faults.

Some of the American speakers at this banquet tried to tell of the beauties and glories of Uncle Sam as compared with those of John Bull, but the Canucks had their story learned as well or better than we, although we are 12 times as big as Canada.

This social affair was one of real fellowship and exchange of ideas that in the end tends to make stronger the ties of friendship with our neighbors across the border. The fact was pointed out that for more than one hundred years not a fort or a gun was necessary to guard the several thousand miles of border line between our two countries.

A METHODIST COW— Sold to Preacher

"I am a preacher in the Christian church. I bought a cow of a man who was a leader in the Methodist church. I brought that cow home and made her a part our family. We had that cow only a short time until we discovered that she had no upper teeth and her lower teeth were loose. We felt blue about this. The worst of it was our faith in a Methodist class leader was shaken.

"We started a quiet investigation. We discovered that this Methodist leader had bought this cow from a trustee in the Christian church. This fact grieved us more than ever. We would never have guessed that any member of the Christian church would have committed such an act against a neighbor, much less a Methodist.

"We called in a veterinarian to examine this cow. We asked him how old a cow was when she lost her upper teeth and her lower teeth became loose. Imagine our astonishment when the professional cow doctor told us that all cows were built that way. That none of them had upper teeth and all of them had loose lower teeth." We wonder how many Rural Welfare readers knew this fact and do you believe it?

LIVE STOCK SOLD— Million Dollars in County

Rural Welfare editor talked with the head of a county co-operative live stock association. Live stock was the biggest business in his county.

The old time "hog-buyer" had been eliminated. Farmers had joined the association and were doing their own shipping and selling. The cost to run this business had averaged, for the year, 75 cents for each 100 pounds of hogs and cattle handled.

The average charge made by the hog and cattle buyers was one dollar and twenty-five cents per 100 pounds. By co-operation the farmers figured they made a clear gain of 50 cents per 100 pounds on all cattle and hogs sold. They may have forgotten the fact that live stock dealers of the past sometimes lost money on stock shipments.

This co-operative manager said that his county had shipped and sold a million dollars worth of live stock during the year and that by doing business for themselves they had made at least 50,000 dollars.

The county had some ten different local shipping stations. These farmers found the big city market men willing to deal with them after they got acquainted. This manager said that they intended to make a rule where no farmer could belong to this shipping association unless he had joined the county farm bureau, and paid a ten dollar annual membership fee.

THE FARMER CHAIN— Reaches to Every State

The farm bureau has given the farmer friends and co-workers in every state in the Union. Forty-eight links in the big chain. As many links in the state chain as there are countries in the state. As many links in the county chain as there are townships in the county.

The old log chain, with its grab hook, was a mighty useful tool out on the old farm. It used to drag the logs together in a heap to burn or to the saw mill for lumber. How many ever gave thought to the great service the log chain has rendered for mankind?

This farm bureau chain is pulling farm and farmers together and giving them a more effective and profitable service than the old log chain gave to our sturdy pioneers in days gone by.

A lot of money has been spent to get the farm bureau together. If any leader betrays the cause, he should be put on the cross and crucified. Selfish interests would pay a big price to buy our farm bureau leaders if any of them are for sale. Treason of leaders is the one big rock the farm bureau ship must keep away from or the vessel will sink.

WILL YOU BET— Do You Know Money?

Rural Welfare Editor will wager a red apple against a doughnut that nine out of ten readers of this page can not name the pictures of the men printed on the paper money of this country, as these pictures appear on bills of different denominations.

We were invited to go through a branch bank of the big federal reserve system of this country. It was one of the most interesting and surprising experiences we have ever had.

We saw twenty thousand checks sorted out in small piles as one day's business of this bank. The checks were sorted by states and towns. In amount they ranged from less than one dollar to many thousand dollars.

We saw young men and young women counting money. The director of the bank informed us that these counting clerks did not look at the figures on the bills as they counted. They looked at the pictures of the men on the bill. If they were counting dollar bills and found a picture other than Washington they stopped to see what was wrong.

In counting "ten dollar" bills one of the ladies found the picture of Washington on it. Investigation showed that a "one-dollar" bill had been raised to a "ten." The same thing happened in counting the twenty dollar bills. The picture of Jefferson was found instead of the picture of Cleveland. A two dollar bill had been raised to a twenty. The picture of Lincoln was found on a bill where the figures showed it was a fifty dollar bill. The pictures of Grant should have been on the fifty. The bill had been raised from five to fifty.

Torn and dirty bills are padded together and cut the long way into halves. The lower halves are forwarded to Washington. When the bank gets notice from Washington that the lower half has been received, then the bank sends the other half of the bills. This is a safeguard that makes sure nobody will profit by stealing any of this cut in two paper money. In this bank the money and counting clerks are all locked in steel cages. There is no chance of any bandit getting in or anybody inside getting any cash out as the figures and cash must all balance before anybody can get out of that cage.

The bank has a machine that will count coin money and do it absolutely accurate. It can be set so as to count any coin made by the U. S. mints.

The federal reserve banks are still young but are growing in volume of business beyond all expectations.

The director of this bank said this system was the greatest blessing that had ever been devised for our system of finance. While other countries, even England, found their money units far below par in the markets of the world. That Uncle Sam was the only one that had withstood the shock of war and was either at par or above par.

Rural Welfare Editor does not know enough about the details of our financial system, but we do know that it was a sad, almost heart-breaking sight to see money cut in pieces when we needed money so badly to pay coal bills and taxes, and we are of the opinion that a few other folks would have felt the same way about it if they had seen big bales of money butchered as we saw it.

A WORLD WAIF— Mother Deserts Her Child

We arrived at a big union railway station in a large city. The time was 8:30 in the evening. The station is usually crowded at all hours of the day.

Upon entering, we saw a congested crowd in the waiting room. At once we became quite curious to know the cause. We edged in and soon discovered a lady holding a baby which was not over a week or ten days old.

We learned that an hour before a woman, who said she was the mother of the child, had asked another lady to hold the child for a few moments while she, the mother, went across the street to make some small purchase. The lady said she would be glad to take care of the baby until the mother returned.

The lady began to have fears and told other women in the station her story. A basket and a pasteboard box were discovered on the seat where the mother of the baby had been sitting. This box and basket were examined and two bottles of milk with a nursing nipple on each and a generous supply of baby clothes were found to have been left for the baby. A note, written in good eligible hand told the story. The baby had been deserted by its mother. The note stated that its illegal father had deserted both mother and child and that the mother could not care for the babe that was born out of wedlock.

The child was awake. It did not cry. It just looked in wonder at the crowd around. It could not know that it was a lonely ship upon the great sea of life and that from that hour on it was to be dependent upon the charity of strangers who knew nothing of its story before it was brought to that railway station and deserted by its mother.

Several of the good women who were present were in tears when they realized the truth of the story they saw before them. Thy could scarcely believe that any natural mother could or would desert the child she had borne. The clothes in the basket were of good quality and did not indicate poverty. There was a suspicion that some girl had gone wrong and had taken this plan to hide her shame from the world at large.

A policeman called the superintendent of a children's home and was told that the child would be sent for. Two of the ladies present said they would take care of the child and give it a home. We do not know what was finally done with the little outcast as we had to make our connections. What will be the life story of that child? Will it have a fair chance to play its part and be of some use to the world?

RIGHT AND LEFT— Medicine Man Uses It

On the train we met a lady doctor. Like most women she was willing to talk. She knew what she was talking about. She told of some of her experience in the medical college. She described her work on a cadaver. She dissected him and took many weeks to cut and slice him up and put the pieces under a microscope. She insisted that it took courage for a woman to do such things and her excuse for doing it was, "There is a great need for lady doctors." She surprised us by saying that there was right and left handed medicine used in curing the ills of the flesh. For instance in a case of tonsilitis, one kind of medicine might be needed if the right tonsil was affected and a different medicine if the left tonsil was sick. This was the first time that we had ever thought about sickness and disease being right and left handed. But a woman doctor ought to know.

RURAL REFORM— Less Money—More Service

In Ohio legislature is pending a bill to abolish the county board of commissioners and to establish instead a county business manager. The same bill proposes to abolish the three township trustees and replace them with a man called a township business manager.

Can one man do better work than three men? Will one man spend less money and give more real service than three men? Many cities have tried the one man plan and are satisfied.

The cities that have a business manager say they would never go back to the old way of doing business. Rural Welfare knows of one city that changed to the business manager plan and paid a salary to the manager of $10,000 a year. At first many tax payers kicked on the high salary. In less than 30 days this manager had saved the city over $50,000.

The argument of the man who introduced the bill to fire county commissioners and township trustees, is that these men neglect to do their duty. He says they are often ignorant of what their duty is and will not try to find out what the law requires them to do.

He says they will not take care of the roads as they ought to take care of highways after thousands of dollars have been spent to improve them. He thinks one man bearing all the responsibility will get better results for less money.

There is sure to be strenuous opposition to the proposed law and it is doubtful whether it will receive the approval of the law makers.

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Its successful treatment without use of the knife. Hundreds of satisfied patients testify to this method. Write for free book. Tells how to care for patients suffering from cancer. Address DR. W. O. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.
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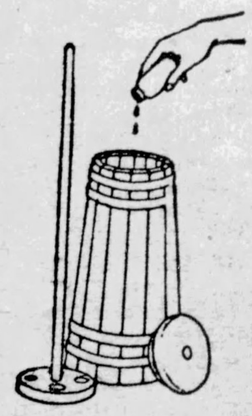

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URGE GARDNER FOR G. O. P. JOB

Nonpartisan Senate Group Wants Man Ousted by Woodrow Wilson Restored.

A determined non-partisan drive has been launched to persuade President Harding to reappoint Obadiah Gardner to the chairmanship of the international joint commission.

The summary removal of Chairman Gardner by former President Wilson only a few days before the change in administration has aroused a storm of protest from the middle western states interested in the ocean-to lakes St. Lawrence waterways project and Senator Townsend of Michigan, Senator Willis of Ohio, and others who protested to the President have reason to believe that Gardner will be renamed at an early date.

Gardner is a Democrat but there is no politics in the matter as most of those who have appealed to President Harding to restore him are Republicans.

Many Urge Action.

A number of middle western senators, at the suggestion of Senator Willis, have taken the matter up directly with the President and while no definite promise has been made, it is generally believed that Gardner's return to the commission is certain. Among those who have urged that Gardner be renamed are Senator Townsend, Senator Willis, Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin; Senators McCormick and McKinley of Illinois; Senators Nelson and Kellogg of Minnesota; Senators Jones and Poindexter of Washington, and Senator Pomerene of Ohio. Many representatives from these states have likewise laid protests against Gardner's withdrawal from the commission before the President.

President Harding, by reason of his service in the senate, is acquainted with the St. Lawrence project and his record as a senator leads to the belief that he is strongly in favor of the proposal. The international joint commission has been engaged for the past year and a half in taking testimony and studying the project from many angles. The commission conducted hearings in dozens of cities and has accumulated a voluminous mass of information. Its report is now in preparation, but Chairman Gardner's summary removal from the commission threatens to delay it many months. If Gardner were left at its head, it is claimed, the commission would be able to announce its findings in three months.

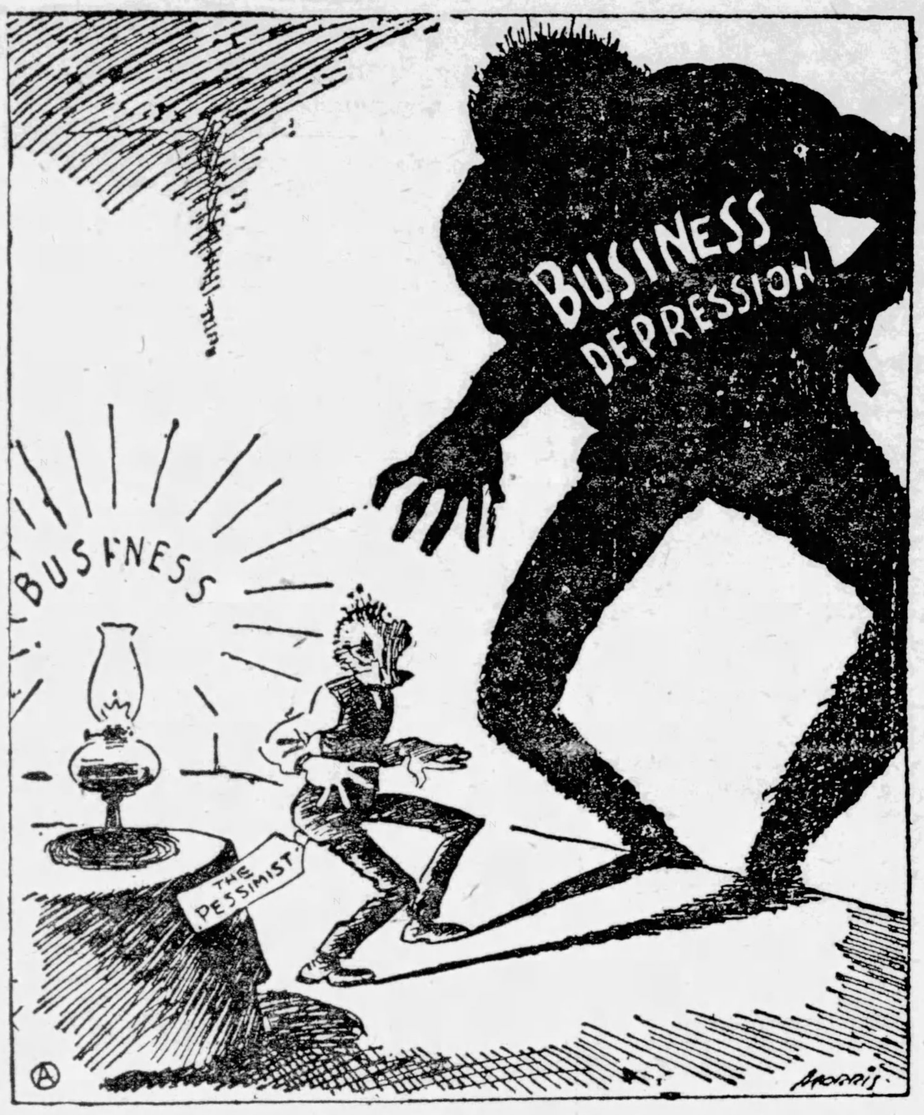
Removal Undoes Gains.

The senators, who talked to President Harding, pointed out that Gardner's removal meant the undoing of all the work done by the commission in the past 18 months. As the membership now stands, Clarence D. Clark is the only member of the commission acquainted with the testimony and data on hand. R. B. Glenn, who with Clark and Gardner composed the commission when the St. Lawrence plan was first taken up in accordance with a resolution passed by congress, died while the commission was on a trip through the northwest. This place was unfilled for many months, with Gardner and Clark carrying on the work. President Wilson named former Senator Mark Smith of Arizona to succeed Glenn a few weeks ago and only a few days before March 4 requested Gardner's resignation.

It was reported at the time that Wilson wished to reward his secretary, Joseph Tumulty, with a place on the board and that this prompted him to ask Gardner for his resignation. Whether this was true or not is not known. If such was the intention someone got cold feet for former Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, and not Tumulty, was named to succeed Gardner.

The Republican leaders, who are endeavoring to get Gardner renamed, do not care whether President Harding makes room for him by removing Wilson or whether Smith is ousted. All that they care about is that the President act promptly to prevent a nullification of the commission's arduous work on the St. Lawrence project. They are satisfied that the President will rename Gardner and prevent long delay, and perhaps indefinite postponement of the plan to open the Great Lakes to ocean shipping.

Afraid of His Shadow



Italy Can't Get Enough Spaghetti; Buys From U. S.

American spaghetti is now being exported to Italy. When the Princess Matoika sailed for Italian ports she carried 15 tons of American spaghetti in her cargo.

Announce Wages in Packing Industry Cut 12½ Per Cent

Wage decreases of approximately 12½ per cent, affecting more than 100,000 employes of the packing industry in all parts of the country, have been officially announced, effective on March 14.

At the same time there was a revision of working hours, time and one-half for overtime being paid only after 10 hours labor in any one day or after 54 hours in any one week. Double time will be paid for Sundays and holidays.

The new wage scale reduces the wage rate of all hourly paid employes eight cents an hour. The piece work rates are reduced 12½ per cent. At present the lowest rate paid labor is 53 cents an hour. Under the new scale this will be cut to 45 cents. The higher paid employes will be reduced proportionately. The minimum wage guarantee for 40 hours pay a week will be continued.

It also was announced that the packers are now working out plans to establish closer relations between the workers and the management of the various plants with a view to giving the employes a voice in all matters of mutual interest.

Declaring that the industry has grave problems to face in the months and years ahead, the packers expressed the belief that the time has come when employes and employers should join in discussing and deciding the conduct of the business, and said that an announcement of the details of the plan would be made in the near future.

Ruling of Palmer Lifts Ban Against Beer for Medicine

The prohibition "lid" has been removed on "beer with a kick" for medicinal purposes.

The department of justice ruled that physicians are authorized under the Volstead law, to prescribe beer when in their judgement it will prove beneficial. The beer ruling was drafted before the new administration came into office, and bears the signature of A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney general.

Beer now takes a status equal to that of wine, as a curative agent, legally listed by the government, and physicians will be allowed wide latitude in directing its use by patients, when such use will aid recovery in cases of illness or convalescence.

The beer decision is the climax of a warm conflict between some of the government's legal minds. Prohibition Commissioner Kramer opposed such a ruling on the ground that it would result in loosening the reins on the breweries and the sale of their products.

Officials are not considering amendments to existing rules, which will allow brewers to sell beer of about 4 percent alcoholic content, in order that an ample supply may be available to meet expected demands upon druggists for the liquid.

According to a recent survey there are more than 28,000,000 women keeping homes in the United States without servants.

Spain's Premier Is Assassinated While On His Way Home

Madrid was horrified last week when Eduardo Dato, premier and minister of marine, was assassinated while returning to his home from a late session of the Spanish senate.

All trace of the men who killed the premier was lost in the excitement attending the assassination. Immediately after the crime had been committed, the killers sped away on a motorcycle.

Premier Dato left the senate chamber at 8:30 and entered his car. A motorcycle, with a side car carrying two men followed the premier's motor. When the premier's car had reached Plaza Independencia, near Senor Dato's home, the motorcycle increased its speed and approached the side of the premier's automobile. At that point the streets are quite dark owing to the fact that a large park borders on the right side of the plaza.

When the motorcycle had drawn up even with the automobile, the two men in the side car and the driver of the machine opened fire upon the premier, 21 shots being discharged. The tragedy was enacted in a few moments and as the last shot rung out the motorcycle swung into a side street and vanished.

The driver of the premier's car, hearing the firing, increased his speed, but the premier shouted: "I am wounded, stop the car." The chauffeur found the premier seriously wounded about the head, but able to speak. He said he was badly hurt. The driver drove to a dispensary where first aid was administered. Senor Dato was conscious when taken from the automobile but collapsed in a few minutes and died at the dispensary. He had three wounds in the back of his head. The car in which he was riding was riddled with bullets.

At the session of the senate which the premier had been attending, the minister of labor had introduced a bill extending the provisions of the labor accident law to agricultural workers.

Harding's Hobby Is to Assist Fellow Who's Down and Out

In a short talk at the National Press club's "hobby night" entertainment in Washington, President Harding declared his favorite hobby was to help the fellow who is down and out.

"If there is somewhere a human touch that awakens disappointment into hope," he said, "that is the finest hobby in the world. If in my new responsibility I can in understanding and sympathy and in stern devotion to country, find the touch that transforms the disappointments of yesterday into the fruition of tomorrow, then I shall have practiced the dearest hobby, to me, in the world."

Mr. Harding's speech of a few sentences was made from his theatre box in acknowledgment for the entertainment, at which he and Mrs. Harding were guests of honor. Those on the program were Justice Day of the supreme court; Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador; Madame Galli-Curci, Herbert Hoover and Major General LeJeune, commandant of the Marine corps.

President Harding in beginning his brief talk, which was filled with phrases common to a printing plant, said he "could not decline an assignment."

"I have always had a reverent regard for these people of the press," he added, "and I confess I have a higher one tonight than I ever had before in all my life. I knew that those who make the newsapers and journals of our land—and there is a distinction—were exceedingly bright ever alert, and I have lately come to know that they know more than executives, congress and the cabinet put together, and I have learned from them things I am doing and going to do that I never knew myself."

NOTABLES TO ENJOY TEST RIDE IN ROMA

Members of the American air mission who will take the airship Roma, recently sold to the United States by Italy, on a long trial trip before dismantling the craft preparatory to shipping it to America, will have a party of distinguished guests during the flight. It will include the crown princess of Denmark, Robert Underwood Johnson, United States ambassador, the commanding officer of the Italian aeronaut service, members of the American embassy staff and Italian officials. The party will number about 65.

The Roma will leave Rome for the south, cruise over the Mediterranean for some distance and return to the coast by the way of Naples. After circling about Mount Vesuvius, it will sail southward to the Gulf of Salerno, and from there will turn to the east, it being planned to soar above the peaks of the Apennines.

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The Feeling Tribute of a Woman to
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"Pe-ru-na has been a Godsend to me. I feel safe in saying that it saved my life. I was all run down and miserable when I commenced taking Pe-ru-na, but am on the road to recovery now. I cannot thank you too much."
MRS. CHARLES ANSPAUGH,
R. F. D. No. 7, Lagrange, Indiana.

A letter like this brings hope and the promise of health to every sick and suffering woman. Perhaps you know what it means to have your daily duties a misery, every movement an effort, stomach deranged, pains in the head, back and loins most of the time, nerves raw and quivering—not a moment day or night free from suffering.

Do as Mrs. Anspaugh did. Take Pe-ru-na. Don't wait but start right away.

TABLETS OR LIQUID SOLD EVERYWHERE

DRYS TO START BIG DRIVE SOON

To Ask Appointment of Arid U. S. Attorneys to Create Sahara Condition.

In a drive to make the United States as dry as Sahara under the Harding administration, organized prohibition forces are bringing strong influence to bear on Attorney General Daugherty to get the appointment of bone dry United States district attorneys who will relentlessly prosecute violators of the Volstead act.

Northern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, eastern Michigan and all of New Jersey are the wet spots which drys declare have given prohibition enforcement a black eye throughout the country.

Much illicit trafficing in booze they admit has been due to the inexperience, incapacity and corruption of prohibition enforcement agents under the United States internal revenue bureau. They charge, however, that in many instances the Democratic district attorneys, whose business it is to prosecute the cases on evidence supplied by these agents, have either refused or failed to press these cases to a speedy trial.

As a result, dry leaders assert, distillers, wholesalers, warehouse men and bootleggers have been encouraged to defy the law and take chances which they would not dare to take if prosecutions were prompt and vigorous.

A large delegation of prominent Pittsburgh citizens called on Attorney General Daugherty and urged that a district attorney be appointed for western Pennsylvania who would help to dry up that district described as the wettest in the country.

It is from the Pittsburgh distillery warehouses that motor trucks loaded with whisky for many months past have supplied bootleggers and illicit dealers in Ohio, West Virginia and Michigan.

New Jersey drys are urging Senators Frelinghuysen and Edge to urge upon Daugherty the appointment of district attorneys in that state pledged to rigid enforcement of the Volstead act.

Japan's Position in Holding Yap Safe, Says Tokio Official

Japan's position relative to the question raised by the United States regarding the mandate for the island of Yap is secure, in the belief of Viscount Uchida, minister of foreign affairs. During an address before the house of peers, the foreign minister outlined the situation which has arisen since America has made official objection to the placing of Yap under Japanese control.

Japan, following the policy of the other great world powers, he declared, has not made any effort to open diplomatic negotiations with the soviet government in Moscow. Although the government of the far eastern republic at Chita, Siberia, is of especial interest to Japan because of its proximity to this country, formal recognition has not been extended by Tokio.

Questioned regarding the merits of battleships and cruisers, M. Kato, minister of marine, said Japan favored giving importance to both types of warcraft. He declared that whether major ships, submarines or airplanes would be given a superior place would depend upon the policy pursued by other nations.

China has the largest forest in the world. It is in the Labrador and Hudson bay district, and is, roughly, 1,000 by 1,700 miles in extent.

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"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

Take Your Choice, Auntie

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL CARE FOR COLORADO LEPER

After living alone for several months in an isolated shack, underfed and poorly clothed, while, it is charged, federal, state and county officials indulged in "passing the buck" on responsibility for her care, Miss Belma King of Sterling, Colo., will be removed to the federal leprosarium.

The interstate commerce commission granted permission for the use of a special passenger coach in the transportation of Miss King to the government's leprosy colony in Louisiana. The car will carry two guards, one at either end, but the woman will be unescorted otherwise.

Miss King was isolated in a small shack, when it was determined that she was a leper. The Lincoln county authorities fed her for a time, but asserted that the federal government should step in and provide for her.

When it was reported that the woman was suffering from the cold and lack of food, Denver Red Cross officials began an investigation. The surgeon-general's office in Washington, in response to telegrams, declared that the federal leprosarium at Carville, La., was filled, and it might be several months before Miss King could be received there. In the meantime, the government authorities said, care of the woman should be arranged through the state board of health.

Dr. R. L. Drinkwater of the state board of health, denied that Miss King "suffered great torture from cold and lack of food," and said she had not been living in a "chicken coop," as had been reported.

Aroused over inaction in the case, urgent appeals were again made to the public health service in Washington, and the federal authorities notified state health authorities that arrangements were being perfected for the removal of Miss King to Carville.

Dr. Drinkwater, in discussing the affliction of Miss King, declared there was far less danger of contracting leprosy that is ordinarily believed. He said that doctors in charge of the hospital at Molokai, Hawaii, believe that the disease is almost non-infectious. Despite this statement, government officials are taking every precaution in the transportation of Miss King.

Galbraith Tells Harding Plans of Legion on Issues

The American Legion's legislative program for the special session of congress was outlined to President Harding by F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander of the Legion, who said after the conference that the President was impressed by the necessity of making more adequate provision for war veterans, especially disabled men.

Galbraith expressed the belief that the administration would give whole-hearted support to the Legion's plans, which include provision for the grouping of all government soldier relief agencies into one bureau and a continuous hospital building program, especially for tubercular and neuro-phychiatric patients.

The Legion, says its commander, also will ask that veterans receiving vocational training be given adequate compensation to permit them and their families to live comfortably.

The matter of securing the return to the United States of Grover C. Bergdoll, wealthy Philadelphia draft evader, now in Germany, was not discussed with the President, Galbraith said. At the "proper time," however, he added, the question will be brought to the attention of the administration. American Legion posts throughout the country, he said, shortly will start a concerted movement to get the slacker back to this country.

"He's one Boche we want," said Mr. Galbraith

Wage Cutting and Open Shop Flayed by Sam Gompers

Samuel Gompers recently voiced organized labor's opposition to wage reductions and the open shop movement.

Addressing the Student Liberal club at Harvard university, the president of the American Federation of Labor warned the "enemies of rational labor unionism," against driving too hard the bargain of wage revision; said that labor regarded aspiration as a guarantee under the constitution, and interpreted that in terms of "we want more." He asserted that the open shop campaign was simply a subterfuge to close shops against labor unionists, added that the men of labor having fought to protect the country and themselves against a political autocracy were not now going to submit to an industrial autocracy." By way of conclusion, he said that the time was one to try men's souls and "what with the cutting of wages and profiteering still going on the pirates of finance and of business have much to answer for."

"I have lived to see many industrial depressions and panics, so-called," said the 71-year-old labor leader. "I have seen the pendulum swing both ways, through depressions and revivals as well. I want to say in all earnestness that it will not do, it bodes no good, for the enemies of bona fide rational labor unionism of America to drive the bargain too hard. The men of labor are in earnest in this movement of ours."

"Lynching Tree" Which Grew Cops' Sticks Is Razed

The village "lynching tree," a white oak a mile and a half out of York, S. C., where five negroes were hanged a quarter century ago after the murder of a white boy, has been blown down by a high wind. Since it attained its place in history the tree has been sprouting a crop of police clubs annually for North and South Carolina officers who favored "persuaders," carved from its branches.

CONFERS WITH PARTY CHIEFS

Harding Would Sound Out Full Republican Majority — He's for Armament Limit.

"Approximate disarmament" will will be the proffer of President Warren G. Harding for world peace.

The phrase was carefully chosen by the President as he stood upon the threshold of the main doorway of the White House early one morning last week.

The President stressed the adjective "approximate" with special emphasis, as, bare-headed and smiling, he faced the newspaper correspondent pressing him for a commitment on disarmament.

The inflection he bestowed upon left no doubt about his meaning.

What he said was brief and pointed, but in an instant he conjured up the American nation, unwilling to be disarmed or unprepared for defense, but willing to join with other nations in abolishing excessive armament.

Republican leaders of congress were still rolling away in well polished limousines from the brilliantly illuminated portico as the President frankly discussed the long conference had with them since early evening.

Conferees Divided.

There had been differences of opinion between the Republican leaders with whom he had conferred at dinner and afterwards. He made no attempt at concealment of the fact that Republican members of the senate finance committee and the house ways and means committee had differed as to whether tariff duties or domestic taxation should be revised first when the new congress convenes. But he indicated he was hopeful that an agreement would be reached when a careful canvass of the senate and house is made.

The President made it plain that he did not desire the impression should go forth that it was his purpose to consult only a small group of men who are the recognized Republican leaders of congress. He wanted to sound out the sentiment of the full Republican majority of congress to ascertain the views of other senators and congressmen as to what should be done to meet the grave domestic problems confronting the country.

"Tonight's conference was only a beginning," the President said. "A beginning in the touching of elbows between the executive and legislative branches of our government in a determined effort to solve the many problems we face.

"Tonight's discussion was pleasing and interesting," he continued. "It will lead, I am sure, to good result. It was not determined whether there should be an emergency tariff at the outset of the new congress, or whether the question of revenue revisions should first be taken up. There was a wide divergence as to that.

"Without committing ourselves to details, we started upon the formulation of a legislative program by which we hope there will be much progress made when the new congress is convened and which will lead to the fullest co-operation between the executive and congress.

"A Good Start."

"It is too early now to anticipate what the first steps will be when congress meet. We only discussed domestic problems tonight. Foreign questions were by common consent left to future discussion. There will be other conferences. It is my purpose to keep in close touch with congress and its members as well as its leaders. We made a good start tonight."

"Was there any proposal for one bill combining tariff and tax revision discussed," the President was asked.

"There was not," he replied. "We discussed both the tariff and taxation and the form the revision of each would probably take. That was all. Without going into details, we mapped out a program which we expect to see take definite and final form satisfactorily. There is much to be done, but we believe it will all be accomplished successfully.

"We believe tonight's conference was an important step toward the fulfillment of that type of government, of that co-operation between the executive and legislative branches which we regard as most likely to render good service to the country. We have but begun, hopeful that all will end well."

DENBY TO SPEND MUCH TIME AT SEA

Secretary Denby intends to be a "sea going" head of the naval establishment. He announced that he planned to go to Guantanamo, Cuba, winter base of the Atlantic fleet, and return with the fleet early in April if his duties permitted. He said he intended to go to sea whenever possible and to become thoroughly familiar with the administration of the fleets.

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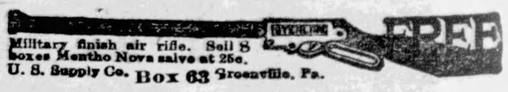

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PALMER'S BEER EDICT STICKS

Atty. Gen. Daugherty Says "Medicine" Opinion Will Remain—Revisions Studied.

The ruling drafted by A. Mitchell Palmer, retired attorney general, giving a liberal interpretation to the Volstead law, and upsetting many existing enforcement regulations governing the manufacture and sale of non-beverage liquors, will be permitted to stay in force, it has been announced at the department of justice.

Attorney General Daugherty said that while he had not digested the Palmer opinion, it was not probable that any action would be taken to reverse either this or other leading opinions made by his predecessor. Daugherty said it would not be his policy to review such opinions, because it is contrary to the long established custom of the department of justice.

Redrafting of many of the existing prohibition regulations, and the revocation of others which were held by former Attorney General Palmer to violate the real intent of congress, is under way. The revision will be taken up in greater earnest with the announcement of a new internal revenue commissioner, and the naming of a new prohibition commissioner.

Now that legal authority has been given for the manufacture of whisky, beer, wine and other liquors, for strictly non-beverage uses, without restriction as to the amount produced and sold by permit holders, there will be an increase in the work of prohibition headquarters and of its forces in the field. Conferences are now under way among officials, with a view to lifting restrictions upon brewers and wine makers, to permit the distribution of wine and beer to retail and wholesale druggists to meet expected demands.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD COAL WASHING PLANT

Ground has been broken for the government $250,000 coal washing plant at the Matanuska field in Alaska. The plant will be accessible to private operators.

New beds of smithing coal have been discovered near Mears, it was announced. In the Matanuska field more than 250,000 tons of coal have been blocked out.

"Laddie Boy" Forms White House Pack Directed by Negro

The post of master of hounds has been created unofficially at the White House and William X. Jackson, negro messenger at the executive mansion since President Roosevelt's time, deputized to the job. "Laddie Boy," the President's Airedale, now constitutes the "pack," but an English bull pup is to join it as soon as it is old enough to enter its public career. The pup was born March 4 and will be presented to Mr. Harding.

"Laddie Boy" has qualified as White House messenger as well as mascot, carrying the morning papers to President Harding at the breakfast table. The airedale has been working on the "stunt" several days, but this was the first time he got through it without a hitch and he was the proudest pup in Washington in consequence.

Henry Ford Asserts Worst of Business Depression Is Over

"Business is picking up in this part of the country, and the rest of the United States ought to be falling into line soon," said Henry Ford.

His new power project and factory at Green Island, near Troy, N. Y., are being whipped into shape following the recent permit by the government to go ahead with the work.

"The worst is over," said Mr. Ford. "With the country getting back to work and people beginning to buy, it will not take long for the situation to better. Of course it will be different from the condition before the war. There will be more measures of economy in every way, but the volume of business will continually grow.

"Our factories are turning out at present about 3,000 automobiles and 200 tractors each day, which is pretty nearly the pre-war schedule, even with the smaller number of men employed. I expect the demand to increase just as regularly as it did before 1917."

ARLES, ONCE THE FAIREST CITY OF PROVENCE, HAS SLUMPED

Arles, France, where Greek and Roman labored to erect the fairest city of Provence, has slumped.

After stumbling over the pavements of its crooked, narrow streets, or walking in the dust of the boulevards outside the crumbling Roman wall, no one can be accused of local prejudice if he asserts the place has seen its best days.

Arles set the pace for western municipalities in pre-historic, ancient and medieval times, but the modern world has passed her by.

But Arles has had her glories. A Roman stadium, built so long ago that historians cannot tell us when, is a gripping reminder of the power, the wealth and the magnitude of imperial Rome. The ruins of the Greek theatre, built at an earlier period, speak still more eloquently of Hellenic art, culture and love of recreation.

There are tennis courts now on the smooth arena surface within the Roman stadium. Girls of Arles were playing the game as I gazed across the massive sweep of masonry, and the English words, "play," "out," "deuce," in queer Provencal accent, were the only sounds where once echoed the cries, screams and applause of spectator, gladiator and wild animal at bay.

The amphitheatre was biult, in all probability, a few years before Christ was born. It dominates the town. It seated 30,000 spectators in the days of the Romans, and with its 24 great staircases could be emptied in four minutes. Walls over 100 feet thick surround the entire arena, and underneath the tiers of seats are almost endless corridors and promenades for the spectators. Below there are caves, pens, and chambers for the thousands of participants, man and beast, willing and unwilling, who helped to make each Roman holiday.

Arena Plays Part.

The arena has played its sinister part in the later history of the town. Arles has suffered as have few other cities from the plague. In 1640 a terrible visitation of the epidemic drove the city authorities to adopt desperate measures. Every victim or suspected victim of the disease was torn from his family and thrown into the arena, where grew up in a few weeks one of the most ghastly cities in history.

Thousands of sufferers dragged out their existence in the arena itself or in the dungeons and corridors of the stadium. They fought for food, sickened and died by hundreds. Scores sought death each day by casting themselves from the walls or walking beyond the deadline and being shot by the soldier guards.

This was not the only time the plague took its toll at Arles. Both before and afterward the town and surrounding country was almost depopulated by the scourge.

From the arena with its tragedies to the remains of the Greek theatre is only about a city block, but it takes us from Rome to Greece. The theatre, had it been allowed to stand, woud have been the Greeks' most precious gift to the modern world. But it fell before the fanaticism of the early Christians.

Romans gathered there in peace for 300 years, and when they left and the barbarians came, the edifice was carefully cherished. One Visigoth king had a special detail which constantly guarded it from being despoiled.

In the fifth century came the Christians to Arles. One of the first acts of Deacon Cyril was to order the destruction of everything connected with the theatre, on the ground that it was a heathen temple. But even the frenzied zeal of his followers, in those pre-gunpowder days, couldn't quite do the business. The solid masonry of the seats still stands and back of the stage rise two glorious marble pillars. Delicately balanced on their tops are two granite blocks, edge on edge, which the first puff of wind, it seems, should displace.

These two columns, outlined against the Provencal sky suggest, of course, art and purity, and the things men try to hand down to posterity. But somehow, as they soared into the blue this afternoon, and cast their graceful shadows, as they have for half a million afternoons, one those surviving tiers of empty seats, they typified, more than anything else, freedom—the real freedom which has endured long after the Acropolis has fallen, the freedom which gives men the power to make the best of themselves, and leave something for those of future generations to admire.

Arles Venus Found.

It was here, in 1652, that the Venus of Arles, now in the Louvre in Paris, was found. The statue, broken somewhat in the same way as the Venus de Milo, was restored by Girardon, after Michael Angelo had refused the assignment, saying to touch the figure was to ruin it.

Arles has another claim to distinction in ancient times. It was the greatest burial place in Gaul, if not in the world. Celts first chose this spot to lay their dead, probably because it was higher than the surrounding marshes, and Romans and Christians followed suit. By tens of thousands the old timers found their resting place here, the majority in massive stone sarcophagi.

A few centuries ago, the natives found these coffins had a market value, and began to sell the most pretentious to museums throughout the world. The fortunes of the town had reached such a doleful state at this period that the liveliest business of the place was in second-hand coffins. Those they couldn't sell were utilized for the home. Babies slept in these stone beds, hogs and cattle ate from them, walls of houses and even household furniture were made of them.

Of those that remain, the greatest display can be seen on the Alyscamps at Arles. This avenue derives its name from the Elysian Fields, as does the Champs Elysee in Paris, but no greater contrast exists on earth than between the great pulsing Parisian boulevard and this desolate, coffin lined, poplar shaded lane. Hundreds of stone sepulchres, all empty and many uncovered, stand in ghostly array under the trees, while at the end of the road, a jumble of masonry, is the church of St. Honorat, began no one knows when and abandoned, unfinished, in the year 1050.

RESOLUTION DIVIDES MICHIGAN IN 2 STATES

A concurrent resolution introduced in the lower house of the Michigan legislature by Representative Walter Henze of Iron Mountain, would call upon congress to divide Michigan into two states, the Lower Peninsula to retain the present name and government and a new commonwealth to be known as "Superior" to be created of the Upper Peninsula. Speaking for his resolution, Representative Henze declared the 12 representatives of the Upper Peninsula had "no power in the house," that a divergence in interests of the Upper and Lower Peninsulas was a handicap to Upper Michigan and that the district should be made a separate state in order that it could solve its peculiar problems in its own way.

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IRON IS THE MASTER PRINCIPLE OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD IS LIFE. Our forefathers ate the husks of grains and the skins and peels of vegetables and fruits, rich in strength-giving organic iron, but modern methods of cookery throw all these things away — hence the alarming increase, in recent years, in Anaemia—iron starvation of the blood with all its attendant ills.

When, as a result of iron starvation, you get up feeling tired in the morning, when you find yourself nervous, irritable and easily upset; when you can no longer do your day's work without being all fagged out at night; when your digestion all goes wrong, or you have pains across the back, shortness of breath, heart palpitation or your face looks pale and drawn, do not wait until you go all to pieces and collapse in a state of nervous prostration, or until in your weakened condition you contract some serious disease, but consult your family physician and have him take a specimen of your blood and make a "blood-count" of your red blood corpuscles or test the iron-power of your blood yourself by adding plenty of spinach, carrots, or other iron-containing fruits and vegetables to your daily food and take organic iron—Nuxated Iron—with them for a while and see how much your condition improves. Thousands of people have surprisingly increased their strength, energy and endurance in two weeks time by this simple experiment. But be sure the iron you take is organic Nuxated Iron and not metallic iron which people usually take and which is made merely by the action of strong acids on small pieces of iron—an entirely different iron from Nuxated Iron. The fact that you may have taken metallic iron without receiving any benefit does not prove that Nuxated Iron will not help you. Nuxated Iron represents organic iron in such a highly concentrated form that one dose is estimated to be approximately equivalent (in organic iron content) to eating half a quart of spinach or one quart of green vegetables. It is like taking extract of beef instead of eating pounds of meat. Nuxated Iron is used by over 4,000,000 people annually.

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Benedictus PP XV

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I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 812-G Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

LIBERALS IN CUBA STRIKE

Officials Will Refrain From Government Work—United States Is Assailed.

Liberal members of the Cuban house of representatives and the Cuban senate will refuse to attend further meetings of congress and will not discharge the duties of their office, as indicated in a decision reached by the executive committee of that party in Havana. Liberals who hold places on provincial and town councils, boards of education and electoral boards will also refrain from attending to their official duties under the terms of the resolution. Any member failing to carry out the provisions of the decision reached by the committee will be expelled from the party.

This action on the part of the executive committee followed the passage of a resolution earlier in the evening providing for the withdrawal of all Liberal party candidates from the partial election to be held on March 15, unless "sufficient guarantees for the holding of free and honest elections" are given. Political observers here expressed the opinion that the committee's action was taken for the purpose of forcing the American government to take some definite action regarding the political situation in Cuba. During the meeting several speakers criticized the Washington government for its alleged failure to supervise the presidential elections held last November and several declared the recent statement issued by General Crowder evaded the real issue and unjustly placed responsibility for fair elections on the people and party leaders.

HUGHES GETS SECRET FACTS ABOUT YAP

Japan accepted the mandate for former German possessions in the Pacific, north of the Equator, including the Island of Yap, with the reservation that Japanese should not be subjected to "a discriminatory and disadvantageous treatment" in other mandated territory.

This was disclosed in the complete text of the mandate granted Japan by the league of nations which was obtained at the state department.

THERE WERE MANY TO BOOST HIM UP—BUT NONE TO HELP HIM DOWN.

FEDERAL PROBE TO REORGANIZE DEPARTMENT GETS UNDER WAY

The congressional committee empowered to study the present structure of the federal government with a view to recommending a reorganization that will eliminate duplications and extravagance, held its first meeting last week in the office of Senator Smoot.

The commission started upon its gigantic task with the backing of the administration. The first matter taken up by the cabinet at its first meeting was the subject of revamping the ponderous governmental machinery. President Harding and the cabinet spent some time talking over the question and it was said after the meeting that there was complete agreement as to the urgent necessity of far reaching chanes in the departments, where consolidations and eliminations are found to be necessary.

Action to that end will have the support of the cabinet officer at the head of the department. The President has made known in a general way that he hopes eventually to see the war and navy departments merged under one head. This is not likely to happen soon, however, for a change of such importance is not likely to be agreed upon or arranged until exhaustive study of the governmental structure as a whole has been made by the reorganization commission.

Few of the cabinet officers have had sufficient time to familiarize themselves with the working machinery of their branches to decide on details of necessary adjustments, but they are all pledged to lend their assistance ungrudgingly when need for changes are shown.

This detailed study of the federal departments is to be the work of the congressional committee which met Wednesday. The Smoot-Reavis commission, as it has come to be known, is composed of Senators Smoot of Utah, Harrison of Mississippi and Wadsworth of New York, and Representatives Reavis, Nebraska; Moore of Virginia, and Temple of Pennsylvania.

The meeting was the first that has been held and was chiefly devoted to a preliminary discussion of the work ahead. The task of surveying the entire government establishment is recognized as a tremendous one, which will require many months to finish and the commission has not yet decided just what its program will be. It is presumed that efficiency engineers will be employed to assist in the work, although members of the commission plan to do as much of the work themselves as possible. The service of employes in the various departments will likewise be utilized whenever possible.

OLDEST AND BEST BLOOD PURIFIER

Time Makes No Mistakes.

We have never claimed that S. S. S. was a medicine to work wonders, nor one that would cure every physical ailment or disorder. More than fifty years ago it was placed on the market and recommended as a blood purifier, and today, after a long and successful career, and when its use has become almost universal, only the same honest claim is made for it—that it will relieve those diseases and disorders arising from an impoverished condition of the blood. Time makes no mistakes, and the very best recommendation of S. S. S. is the fact that it has stood a long test and is now more generally used than ever before, and has the confidence, we believe, of a greater number of people than any other blood medicine.

The blood is the most vital force of life; every organ, nerve, muscle, tissue and sinew of the body is dependent on it for nourishment and strength, and as it circulates through the system, pure and rich, it furnishes these different members the healthful properties needed to preserve them and enable them to perform their various duties. So long as the blood remains free from infection we are apt to escape disease, but any impurity, humor or poison acts injuriously on the system and affects the general health.

Postular eruptions, pimples, rashes, and the various skin affections, show that the blood is in a feverish condition as a result of some humor, or the presence of an irritating, fiery acid. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula and similar blood disorders will continue to grow worse as long as the cause remains. A disordered condition of the blood may come from various causes, such as a sluggish condition of the system, imperfect bowel and kidney action, indigestion, etc.; but whatever the cause the blood must be purified before the body can be healthy.

S. S. S. is a natural blood purifier and tonic. It is made entirely of the harmless juices and extracts of roots, herbs and barks of recognized medicinal value, and being free from all harmful minerals is an absolutely safe medicine for young or old. S. S. S. goes into the circulation. It freshens and enriches the blood and will do for you what it has done for thousands of others. S. S. S. is the most reliable and at the same time a most pleasant acting medicine for those whose blood has become impoverished and needs building up.

A course of S. S. S. will prove to you its great efficacy, as it has in numerous other cases which have been reported to us by grateful patients.

Do not continue to suffer because of wrong treatment, but go to your drug store and commence taking S. S. S. today.

Also write fully to our head physician, who will give you full instructions about your own case.

Address Medical Director, 412 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia.—Adv

Folk U. S. Deported Are Aiding Revolt Against Red Rule

The Reval correspondent of the Rotterdam Maasbode, says Russian radicals recently deported from the United States are playing a prominent part in the new revolution in Russia. This correspondent asserts the deported Russians had great expectations of Russia, but were bitterly disappointed when they found, he says, that the communistic regime represented "nothing but a sentence to an indefinite term of hard labor without adequate food."

STATE'S WEALTHIEST MAN IS CLAIMED BY REAPER

George Livingston Watts, North Carolina's largest individual taxpayer and reputed to be the state's wealthiest citizen, died recently at the age of 70.

In addition to his gift to Durham, N. C., of the Watts hospital, which cost more than a million dollars and is one of the largest in the south, Mr. Watts also made large donations to the Union Theological Seminary and Davidson college.

Harding Plans for Recreation to Keep Self Fit for Work

Play is to be a regular part of the Harding efficiency program. That the new chief executive is determined to keep himself physically fit for his job was strongly impressed on newspaper correspondents, in his first conference with them at the White House. Alive to the huge burdens and tremendous responsibilities he has undertaken, President Harding has declared his purpose to make care of his health as much a part of his daily business as eating his breakfast and conferring with his secretary.

Every day he is going to spend at least an hour or two playing golf, motoring, or watching a ball game.

Having witnessed in Woodrow Wilson, his predecessor, the tragic consequences of submitting to the strain of presidential duties without sufficient relaxation, Harding has decided at the outset that work, no matter how pressing, shall not be permitted to interfere with his play.

The decision is due not so much to a selfish desire to protect himself and prolong his life, as it is to a realization that he thus will be best serving the public welfare.

No one better than President Harding knows the extent to which the interests of the nation suffered by reason of the almost complete paralysis of governmental functions during the many months of his predecessor's serious illness.

President Harding is an enthusiastic golfer and most of his recreation will be taken afternoons on the famous golf course of the Chevy Chase club, of which he has been a member for many years.

Harding loves sport for sport's sake. He enters wholeheartedly and unrestrainedly into almost every form of recreation, whether it is pitching horseshoes or fishing for tarpon.

President Harding is anxious that the public understand his play program. He doesn't want the impression to get abroad that he is neglecting his executive duties or not taking his job seriously. He wants people to understand that his play is as necessary as his work and that he will be able to work better because he plays.

Secretary Fall of Interior Ready to Reap Royalty Crop

Secretary of the Interior Fall, although his office has been besieged by patronage seekers since March 4, has found time to go over some of the matters that must be given his consideration soon and announced he will be ready shortly to outline some of the policies the department hopes to carry out.

The mineral leasing act, passed last year, has increased the work of the department, especially that of the general land office and the reclamation service, and incidentally has resulted in bolstering up the yearly income of the department which was running low as the result of the reduced number of sales of public lands. It is estimated that the department will receive some $5,000,000 from back royalties on mineral leases granted lessees who quit claims against the government for leases with clear titles. Besides the back royalties there will be an increasing sum each year received from oil, gas, coal and phosphate leases. A big percentage of this money will go to the reclamation service to be used in further projects.

The general land office is flooded with some 7,000 applications for mining claims under the mineral leasing act. Many of these claims are expected to prove paying propositions, it was said.

Money spent in recent years by the reclamation service is beginning to come back in payments for land taken up in irrigated sections, and these funds are expected to enable the service to broaden its activities.

The government owns 40,000,000 acres of coal lands which are being filed upon under the leasing act and the problem of railroad construction to serve new mines probably soon will require consideration by Secretary Fall.

HARDING ASKED TO ENTER "LADDIE BOY" IN SHOW

The Cincinnati Kennel club addressed a telegram to President Warren G. Harding suggesting that he enter his Airedale, "Laddie Boy," for the second annual bench show, which will be staged March 24, 25 and 26 at Cincinnati Music hall, under auspices of the club.

Dogs owned by Governor Davis and Floyd Waite, secretary to the governor, are among the entrants. One of the trophies will be the Governor's cup, presented by Governor Davis.

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AUSTRIA MUST FULFILL LIVESTOCK PROVISIONS

Formal notice that it would be required to fulfill the livestock provisions of the treaty of St. German was served upon the Austrian government by the reparations commission. This involves the delivery to Italy, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania of 20,000 head of cattle, including 6,000 milch cows.

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UNGALLANT

Women Ushers in Theatre Lack Judgment in Emergencies, Fire Chiefs Say.

Women ushers in theatres lack judgment in times of emergency and consequently are not conducive to public safety, say 85 per cent of the city fire marshals of the country, who have replied to a questionnaire sent out by Alderman J. O. Kostner, chairman of the Chicago council building committee.

While 85 per cent of the answers opposed women as ushers in theatres, not one of them favored women, the other 15 per cent evading the question with indirect answers.

"Women wouldn't be of any value in case of trouble with a crowd," wrote John McNarrey, Kansas City fire chief.

Simon J. Fennell of Rochester, N. Y., said:

"I do not think women show as good judgment as men ushers, nor are they as reliable in case of an emergency."

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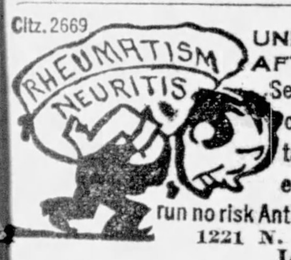

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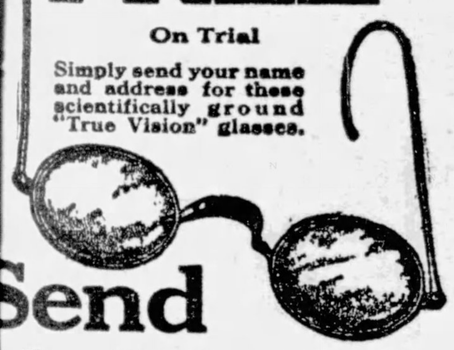

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THE LATEST MARKETS

Wheat was 15 and 16 cents lower than the quotations last week though considerable strength developed in the market Monday because of export buying at the seaboard. Rural offerings were light, another bullish factor. Butter dropped three cents a pound last week and eggs continued to decline. Bacon was higher.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.73; March, $1.72; May, $1.73. Corn, cash, 68c. Oats, cash, 40½c. Barley, cash, 78c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.57. Cloverseed, cash, 1920, $13.25; March, $12.75; April, $10.50; Oct., $9.05. Alsike, cash, 1920, $15.00; March, $14.00. Timothy, cash, 1918, $2.80; 1919, $2.90; 1920, $2.95; March, $2.95; April, $2.97; May, $3.05; July, $3.25.

Chicago—Wheat, March, $1.59; May, $1.51⅝. Corn, May, 69⅛c; July, 71⅝c. Oats, May, 42⅞c; July, 44⅛c. Barley, May, 68c. Rye, May, $1.39¼; July, $1.18.

Produce

TOLEDO — Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 52c; solid pack, 51c; nut margarene, 26@27c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 28@29c; limburger, New York, 2-lb. bricks, 35c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 35c; domestic, 32c; new Michigan, 30@31c; longhorn, 32@33c.

Eggs—Candled, 32c; selects, 35c.

Bacon—Fat, 20½c; lean, 30c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 27c; 9 to 10 lbs., 26c; 11 to 12 lbs., 23c; 13 to 15 lbs., 18c. Hams, 26c. Lard, 12½c. Sausage—Bologna, 16c; frankfurters, 19c; fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 33@35c; turkeys, 45@48c; heavy fowls, 30@32c; geese, 20@22c; chickens, 33@35c; old roosters, 24@25c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 7½c; kip, 7c; No. 2 kip, 5½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $2.00.

Tallow, rendered, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c.

Cleveland—Butter—Extra, in tubs, 51½@52c; prints, 52@53c; extra firsts, 50½@51c; firsts, 49½@50c seconds, 38@39c; packing, 14@17c; fancy dairy, 30c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, northern, extras, 37c; extra firsts, 36c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 34c; old cases, 33c; western firsts, new cases, 33c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, nut oleo, 22@24c; high grade animal oils, 25@26½c; lower grades, 20c. Cheese—York state, 29@32c; brick, 25@28c; limburger, fancy, 30@32c; Swiss, 35@60c. Poultry—Live heavy fowls, 36@37c; roosters, 22@23c; spring chickens, 34@35c. Potatoes—Ohio and New York round white, $2.35@2.40 per 150-lb. sack; Michigan round white, $2.50; Colorado Brown Beauties, No. 1, $3.00; new Bermudas, $12.50; new Maryland Red Chili, $1.50@1.75 a bu. Sweet Potatoes—Delaware yellow, No. 1, $1.75@2.00 per bu.; Maryland yellow, $1.85 per bu.; Virginia, kiln-dried, $1.75@1.80 a hamper.

Kansas City, Mo.—Eggs unchanged; firsts, 30c; seconds, 26c. Butter, unchanged; creamery, 53c; packing, 16c. Poultry unchanged; hens, 26c; springs, 30@32c; roosters, 14@20c; turkeys, 40c.

New York—Butter firmer; receipts, 7,128; creamery higher than extras, 48@48½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 47½c; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 42@47c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22c. Eggs, unsettled; receipts, 24,755 cases; fresh gathered, extra first, 34@35c; do., first, 31½@34c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, white, first to extra, 38@43c; do., brown, extra, 38@40c; do., gathered, brown and mixed colors, first to extra, 32@36c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 1,212 boxes; state whole milk, flats, held, specials, 28½@29½c; do., average run, 26@27½c; state whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 26@26½c; do., average run, 25@26c. Poultry, live, not quoted; dressed, quiet and unchanged.

Chicago—Butter lower; creamery extras, 45c; standards, 42½c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 17,288 cases. Poultry, alive, unchanged. Potatoes, receipts, 64 cars; steady; northern white, sacked, $1.30@1.40 cwt.; bulk, $1.35@1.40.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; steady; heavies, $10.25; yorkers, $11.75; pigs, $11.75. Lambs, $11.00; sheep, $6.50. Calves, $14.00@14.50; cattle, $10.25.

Pittsburgh — Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; heavies, $10.55@11.00; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $12.40@12.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 50; market steady; top sheep, $7.00; top lambs, $11.25. Calves—Receipts, 25; market steady; top, $14.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle—Receipts, 125; slow and steady. Calves—Receipts, 50; active; 50c higher, $5.00@14.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; active, 10@25c lower; heavy, $11.75@12.00; mixed, $12.00@12.25; yorkers, light, do., and pigs, $12.25; roughs, $8.75@9.00; stags, $5.00@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,200; active and steady; unchanged.

East St. Louis, Ill.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 400; compared with a week ago, heavy yearling steers and heifers, 25c to 50c higher; canners and cutters, steady to 25c higher; veal calves, 75c to $1 higher. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; slow and 15c to 25c lower; heavies suffered most; top, $11.40; bulk lights and mediums, $10.60@11.25; bulk heavies, $10.00@10.50; no extreme heavies here; packer sows and pigs steady; quality good; clearance poor. Sheep—Receipts, 650; no market; lambs and yearlings, 25c to 50c higher; all other classes steady.

Kansas City, Mo.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 14,600; beef steers and fat she-stock, mostly 15@25c lower; top steers early, $9.60; best heifers, $6.25; few cows, $7.00; canners and bulls steady; calves, steady to 50c lower; good and choice vealers, $11.00@11.50; stockers steady; feeders steady to 15c lower; stock cows and heifers, steady to strong. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; mostly 10@15c lower than last week's close; best light lights to shippers, $10.25; top lights, $10.15; bulk, $9.50@10.00; pigs, 15@25c higher; good and choice fat pigs, $10.75@11.00. Sheep—Receipts, 12,500; mostly 25c lower; lambs, 25@40c lower; top, $9.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; compared with a week ago, beef steers, she-stock and calves generally steady; bulls steady to 25c lower; stockers and feeders fully 25c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; active; lights, 10@15c lower; others generally 10c to 15c higher; spots up more; closing strong; top, $11.40; bulk of 200-lbs. down, $11.00@11.35; bulk 220-lbs. up, $10.00@10.75; pigs, 25c to 40c lower; bulk desirable, 80 to 120-lbs., $10.50@10.75; choice strong weights, $11.00. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; compared with a week ago, fat lambs, yearlings and wethers mostly 50c higher; few spots up more; fat ewes mostly steady.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES MAKE CALL ON HARDINGS

Members of the supreme court, headed by Chief Justice White, were formally received by President and Mrs. Harding last week in the blue room. The call was in accordance with long established custom by which the justices pay their respects to each new chief executive.

Red Cross Doctors Must Force Russian Refugees to Battle

Russian refugees, brought to this port following the collapse of the Wrangel government in South Russia, were forced to take measures against typhus fever, only by a show of authority by American doctors in Jugo-Slavia. The Russians either did not fear the disease, or were actuated by the fatalistic habits of thought common to their native land. When asked to take precautions such as bathing and disinfecting their clothing they complained.

"What is the use of all this?" asked one of Dr. C. C. Yount of Pittsburgh, an American Red Cross physician. "Certainly a number will die, but by summer the disease will be gone."

Dr. Yount said that in one hospital under supervision of Russians, 30 per cent of the staff had been stricken with typhus simply because ordinary precautions were not observed.

Dr. John R. Hanson of St. Louis, Mo., who is assisting Dr. Yount in caring for Russian refugees, conducted The Associated Press correspondent through the refugee camps where the epidemic is raging. The refugees were found huddled on the floors of buildings formerly used as airplane hangars. They had no beds, and slept on the hard cement floors. In some cases the parents of four or five children had made some effort to secure privacy, sheets of paper had been tacked up as a dividing line between their "apartments" and others near by. The conditions seemed most hopeless. Many had been removed to the hospital but there were no white sheets there. Ten babies were born at this hospital during the last two months.

Dr. Hansen has been using old Austrian war material to equip a disinfecting plant and Dr. Yount has established several stations nearby. Assisting them are three nurses from Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore. They are Miss Marian Rossiter of Worcester, Mass., Miss Barbara MacLeod of Everett, Mass., and Miss Mona Wilson of Toronto, Ont.

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$20.00 daily made selling our new special $3.75. Combination for $1.50; agent's price, 40c; sales guaranteed; 40c soap combinations, agent's price, 11c-15c. United Soap Works, 71 Park Place, N. Y.

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For Sale—Small portable sawmill. One mill, engine and boiler. Arthur Marschner, Roulette, Pa.

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Poultry, household furniture, machinery, produce, etc.; big city markets, deep loamy soil, spring-watered pasture, woodland sugar grove; good 8-room house, running water; 10-cow basement barn, poultry house; owner unable to operate; easy terms. See Page 26 Spring Catalog 1,100 Bargains. Just out. STROUT AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau st., New York City.

Girls, as Well as Boys, Working Way Through University

Boys always have worked their way through college. Now the coeds are doing it, too. For, despite the drop in the high cost of living, egtting a university education still is expensive.

"Nearly 60 per cent of the 7,200 students at Northwestern University are working their way through school," said President Walter Dill Scott.

"The modern student is a good student. Some say that his father was the best—that is, the father's do—but the modern boys, and not forgetting the girls, are working their way through college by using their heads, Not so many young men now shovel snow and tend furnaces."

President Scott said a college education was easy to get in these days, because so many people were interesting themselves in education.

Professor Henry G. Gale, dean of the College of Science of the University of Chicago, said 55 per cent of the students there were working their way through school.

"The jazz-hound greased hair boys and the all-night toddling co-ed are in such a minority at this university that they receive publicity because of their rarity," he declared.

Figures show 55.5 per cent of all the men are paying their way through the University of Illinois entirely or in part. Of this number 9.2 per cent are bearing the entire expense. The remaining 43.7 per cent are earning part of their expenses.

According to a survey made by the Pan-Hellenic council from 19 organizations, it costs approximately $900 a school year for men students at the University of Illinois. It was found that the real expenses of the average student were from $750 to $850. This includes food, clothing, housing, educational expenses and incidentals.

MERE-SHAMS

Are Taboo by Cancer Specialist Who Says Smoker's Lips Are Infected and Early Surgery Is Only Remedy.

The time-honored clay pipe has fallen under suspicion of being an accessory before the fact in cases of cancer of the lips.

Dr. William Francis Campbell, former president of the New York state medical society in an address on "cancer control" said that the constant irritation of the lips caused by its use was responsible for many cases of the disease. He said the malady was curable only by an early and adequate surgical operation.

The Ringstrasse, in Vienna, on the site of the old fortifications, is regarded as one of the handsomest streets in the world.

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OCCUPATION OF RHINE REGION NOT RESISTED

Allied Armies Not Opposed as They Seize Territory to Force Payment of Reparations.

No resistance has been made by the Germans against the extension of the occupied area by the allied troops in an effort to force the payment of reparations. The allied supreme council has approved the seizure of German customs houses along the Rhine. All funds and equivalents in the customs depots are to be credited to the German reparations fund. Dusseldorf, Ruhrort and Duisburg were the principal cities occupied.

In order to avoid the customs penalties great quantities of foods were moved in western Germany. Roads were crowded with vehicles transporting goods manufactured in the occupied zone into unoccupied territory before the allies could erect their customs barrier.

Allied military leaders expressed gratification over the success of their measures to force German obedience to entente's indemnity decisions.

There has been neither fighting nor friction with the townspeople of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort, the three German cities that were occupied.

The workers are pursuing their daily routine which was not interrupted by the entrance of allied troops.

U. S. Won't Interfere.

American forces on the Rhine will take no part in the collection of customs, but no objection will be made to such action by the allies within the territory occupied by them, it was learned at the state department.

No change in the status of the American force or its role has been authorized, but it was officially stated that no obstacles would be placed in the way of the allies in carrying out their newly adopted policy. The American troops will continue to act with the Rhineland commission, but with the understanding that has existed since the occupation of the Rhine, that the American commanding officer is responsible only to his own government in determining questions affecting the maintenance and operation of his force.

"If the Germans formulate new indemnity proposals we shall meet them with the same firmness that was displayed at London," said Premier Aristide Briand of France. "We are resolved not to recede from the line we have chosen."

Replying to criticism that the military and economic penalties against Germany will prove ineffective, the premier said: "They will soon show their efficiency."

Representatives of workers' unions having a membership of 60,000 appeared before allied authorities at Dusseldorf and declared they did not consider occupation of that city, Duisburg and Ruhrort as a hostile act, says a dispatch to the Echo de Paris. They are quoted as saying that occupation of the district was necessary against attempts by German capital to evade payment of just reparations.

Dr. Walter Simons, the German foreign minister, and the other German envoys to the London conference received a vote of confidence of the German cabinet and it is not considered that there is any danger of a governmental crisis; this despite the criticisms made at the sitting of the foreign domestic affairs committee during which Hugo Stinnes, the capitalist, attacked in violent terms not only Dr. Simons, but the entire cabinet, says a dispatch to the London Times from Berlin.

Herr Stinnes said that the government was pursuing no definite or clear policy, and that it was suffering from an absolute lack of ideas.

Dr. Simons is reported to have said that the German government has no immediate intention of making fresh reparations proposals.

Daugherty Picks Aide

Appointment of James A. Fowler of Knoxville, Tenn., as special assistant to the attorney general was announced by Attorney General Daugherty.

American Cardinal Given His Red Hat by Pope Benedict

Secular and ecclesiastical Rome last week turned its footsteps and thoughts to the Vatican, where three new cardinals were formally received into the Sacred college. This ceremony, one of the few that have come down virtually unchanged through the centuries to the present day, combined the brilliance of the period of Michel Angelo, the historic atmosphere that ever envelops the Holy See and the impressiveness that clings to the sacred rites of St. Peter's. Only three cardinals were consecrated, because the three Spanish prelates elevated to the cardinalate will receive their red hats from King Alfonso.

Archbishops Dennis J. Dougherty of Philadelphia, Josef Schulte of Cologne and Michael Von Faulhaber of Munich, who received the first insignia of their new rank in the hierarchy of the church, took their places in the ranks of the cardinals and assumed in full the dignities conferred on them by Pope Benedict. These prelates were the center about which revolved a pageant which impressed the eyes of a distinguished congregation and will long be remembered.

Many Americans were present at the ceremony, Philadelphia society being represented by State Senator John Coyle, Dr. William Long, Joseph Gallagher, Mrs. Ed. Do V. Morrell, formerly Miss Louise B. Drexel, and Mr. Newbold and daughter. The Philadelphia diocese was represented by the Very Rev. Michael J. Crane, vicar general, and Fathers Joseph A. Whitaker, James Nash, Michael C. Donovan, J. A. Mullin, D. J. Broughal, John J. Rooney, Fenton J. Fitzpatrick and Joseph A. McCullough. Among the other American clergymen present were, Monsignor Edward P. Allen, bishop of Mobile, and the Right Rev. Patrick J. Supple of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

The wine production of Madeira for 1920 is estimated in excess of 1,320,000 gallons, a 80 per cent increase over 1919.

Doctor Returns to Work Soon After Operating on Self

Two weeks from the time Dr. Evan O'Neill Kane of Kane, Pa., amazed the medical profession by removing his own appendix, he returned to the operating room and performed a lengthy major operation. His rapid recovery attests his remarkable vitality. Details of the self-performed operation have been learned since the patient has left the sick room and disclose the fact that his work was even more wonderful than was at first reported.

"The experiment was worth while, fully worth while," declared Dr. Kane, but declined to make any further statement, referring the questioner to his colleague and surgical assistant, Dr. D. E. Vogan.

The operation is even more amazing when it is stated that in addition to making the incision and removing the appendix, Dr. Kane did the larger part of the sewing in closing the wound. His brother, Dr. Tom Kane, commenced the work of closing the wound and had taken but a few stitches when the patient took the needle from his hand and began to sew as unconcerned as though he were splicing a belt.

Oil Worker Stops 20 Quart Nitro Torpedo; Saves Fifty Lives

Catching a 20-quart nitroglycerine torpedo as it was blown from the casing by an unexpected flow of gas, Powell Wright of Texas, held it until 50 persons and 200 quarts of the explosive on a wagon reached safety. He then dropped it back into the hold with the receding gas and escaped.

The derrick was wrecked by the impact and the well caught fire when the torpedo was lifted to the crown block by a recurrence of gas.

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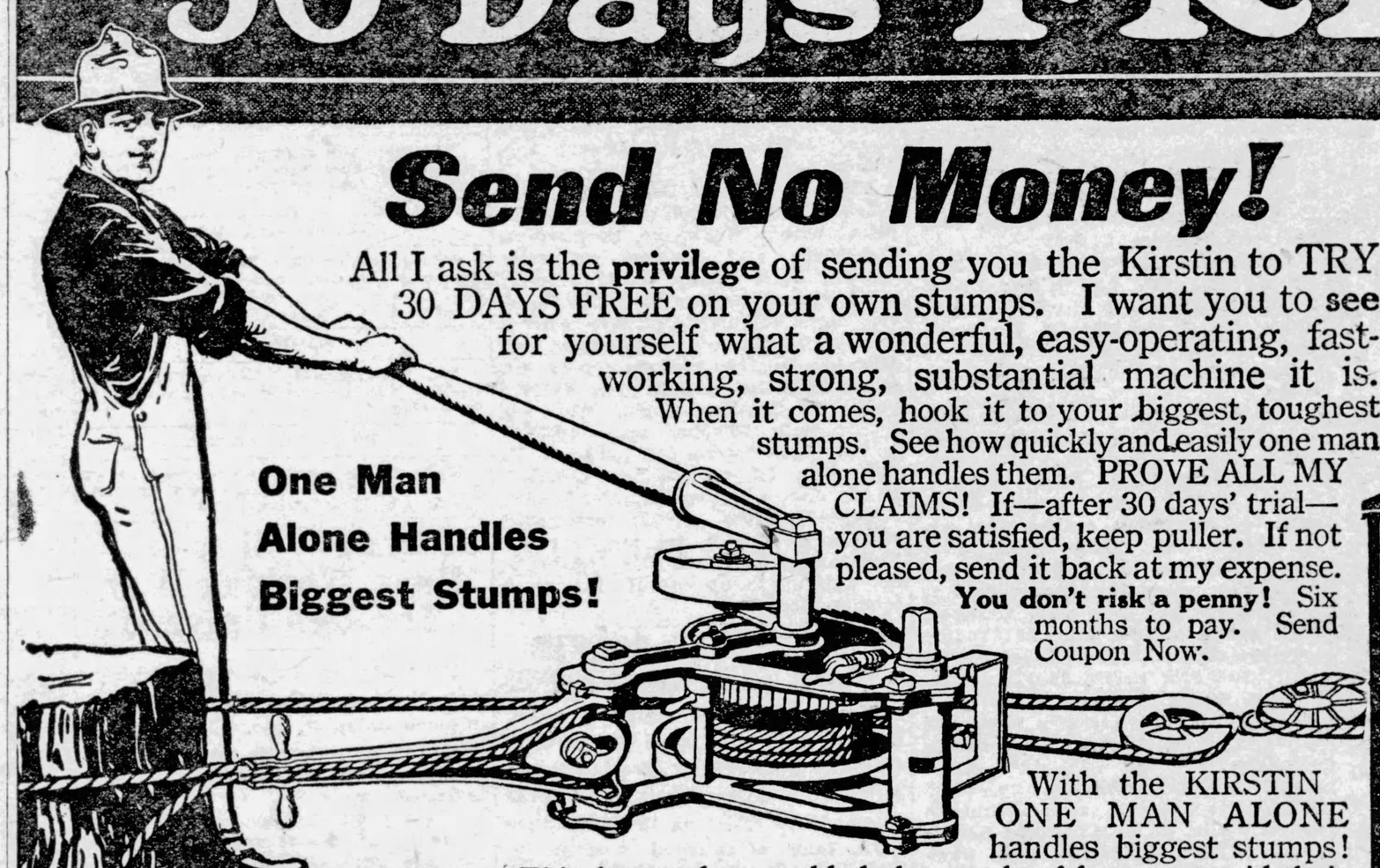

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One Man Pulls Trees, Hedges or Brush

One Man Moves Buildings, Pulls Out Stalled Automobiles, Wagons, Tractors, etc.

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The Kirstin weighs less and costs less. Has greater speed, strength and power. **Lasts longer! Guaranteed 3 years against breakage—flaw or no flaw!** Pulls stubborn stumps in a few minutes at low cost. Several speeds. Low speed starts stumps—high, **rips 'em out quick!** Patented, quick-cable take-up **saves time,** cable and machine. Government Officials, University Experts, Land Clearing Contractors, thousands of Farmers—ALL AGREE it is the cheapest, quickest and easiest way to pull stumps!

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Contains 88 pages of valuable land clearing information; tells why labor shortage need no longer prevent pulling pesky stumps; why millions of stumps ought to be pulled **right now** to release fine, rich soil for **more crops—more profits!** Reproduces hundreds of letters from Kirstin users like shown above. Describes Kirstin One-Man Clutch, Kirstin One-Man Drum, and Kirstin Horsepower Models. Shows how any Kirstin pays its cost in BIGGER CROPS and increased land value the first season—goes on making money **for years.** Shipment from nearest distributing point saves time and freight. Send coupon for the FREE Book and for Special Agents' Offer. Address me personally.

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My 13-year-old boy easily pulls big solid birch stumps from red clay with our Kirstin. It does all you claim and more.—*G. E. Clark, Brampton, Mich.*

It is wonderful the power your Kirstin develops. I use it for clearing steep hillsides of oak, pine and spruce stumps and standing trees. I would not be without it.—*E. E. Frederick, Pocket Ranch, Quincy, Cal.*

My Kirstin is a wonder. It pulled green oak trees up to 24 inches in diameter with surprising ease, and at less cost than any other method.—*Albert Kahle, Gascondale, Mo.*

My neighbors are astonished to see the Kirstin yank out the big ones. It pulls my largest stumps.—*Martin Peterson, Rio, La.*

My Kirstin cleared six acres of solid, sound tamerac and fir stumps measuring up to 60 inches from hard clay soil.—*Charles Flannigan, Springdale, Wash.*

Last fall I cleared land of stumps up to 34 inches in diameter. However, not a single one sat hard enough to show how much power my Kirstin would develop.—*E. Thompson, Culver, Minn.*

My Kirstin has pulled probably 4,000 stumps—some locust stumps with 20 to 35 foot roots. No stump puller could be better.—*Adam Billett, Wrightsville, Pa.*

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